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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Puebla to the 22d ult.

A DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

The Mexicans Resolute, and the French Losing Ground.

They Are Driven Back to the Fort San Javier.

Failure of an Assault upon the Carmen Fort.

A BATTLE AT ATLIXCO.

Horses, Mules and Provisions Captured from the French.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Clyde* at Havana, from Vera Cruz, and the steamer *Eagle* at this port, from Havana, files of papers from the Mexican Republic have been received, containing full details of the operations of the siege of Puebla. Those in the French interest and the papers that favor the Mexican Government are very discordant in their accounts, giving often an entirely different version of the same affair, as will be seen in the accounts of the battle at Atlixco. The accompanying extracts from a Vera Cruz paper, the *Eco del Comercio*, are evidently written to mystify the world, for the diary of the siege proves that the resistance is obstinate, and that Forey, instead of taking the place, *has been driven back to San Javier*, the fort which he took at the commencement of the siege—or which he rather destroyed, for it was only a heap of ruins when he occupied it.

The following is translated from the *Diario de la Marina*:

"The English steamer from Vera Cruz has not brought us, as was generally expected, decisive news about the siege of Puebla. The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, which, as is well known, is prejudiced against the Mexicans, publishes in its last paper accounts from both sides, which only reach to the 19th of April from that City. The Mexican papers publish dispatches from Comonfort, with news about the siege of Puebla up to the 21st.

"It must be allowed that all which is given of the operations is confused. But what the strictest impartiality and a sound reasoning makes evident is, that up to the 21st of last month, the besiegers had made very little progress in the siege of Puebla, that the city was not entirely surrounded, but very far from being so, and at that date the French continued canonading the city from San Javier and the adjoining blocks of houses, which had been taken at the commencement."

The following is extracted from the *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz:

"We have received a file of the daily dispatches communicated by Gen. Ortega to Gen. Comonfort, and transmitted by the latter to the Minister of war. We extract the most interesting details that they contain:

PUEBLA, April 11—1 P. M.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the City.

The labors of both besieged and besiegers continue with much activity, although with more slowness on the part of the latter.

The besiegers have leveled part of the blocks of houses that they occupy. The block in which the Hospital is situated is changed as it were into a heap of ruins, as well as a large number of houses and buildings of the quarter in the western part of the City.

On the side of the besieged there have been fired, up to the 7th, 25,000 cannon balls, and thrown into the enemy's camp rather more than a thousand shells. The infantry ammunition, since the Orizaba, that have been used up in the above date, has been very little. The number of shots fired up to the above date did not amount to 60,000. The killed and wounded on our side lately have been few.

SAN GERONIMO, April 12, 1863.

There begins to be heard a very heavy firing of cannon and musketry in Puebla. COMONFORT.

To the Minister at War:

The look-out at Guadalupe sends word as follows at 7 A. M.: It is 7 o'clock. There are heard firing from the points of Santiago, the quarter of Cholula and Tlaxcalantzinga. The firing is lively. COMONFORT.

To the Minister of War:

It is 8¼ o'clock, at which hour the bombardment of the city concluded. COMONFORT.

PUEBLA, April 13—4:15 P. M.

To Gen. Comonfort:

The enemy continue their cannon firing. The musketry firing on both sides has been slow and continued. The enemy has not made another attack, but they do not cease to throw projectiles and rifle bullets into the city. We have had 20 killed and wounded since the firing to-day. Your friend and comrade, J. G. ORTEGA.

SAN GERONIMO, April 13, 1863.

To the Minister of War:

Our forces that sallied in the direction of Atlixco against the French, had, yesterday, a fierce engagement, which lasted for nearly three hours. Up to the present we have no exact account of the casualties in your side.

The following is translated from the *Siglo*:

LATEST NEWS.

There has just been received the following dispatch:

OCOTLAN, April 14, 1863.

To the President of the Republic:

In consequence with the orders that I received from the Commander-in-Chief last night, at 1 o'clock, I broke the enemy's line with the division of cavalry which is under my command, consisting of 1,600 horsemen, driving back the Eighty-first regiment of the line which we met in our way, killing and taking prisoners several, whom I have present. The important message that I bring for you will be communicated by a courier.

OCOTLAN, April 14, 1863.

[Received in Mexico at 1 P. M.]

To the Minister of War:

The bombardment of yesterday was against Carmen, San Agustin and Merced. Our defence works have not been injured, for the attack was foreseen.

The enemy's army has not been able to advance a single foot, in spite of their efforts. We maintain our line in the blocks of houses. Our troops have the conviction that Puebla will not be taken by the French army. With this conviction they rest upon their arms, constantly pointed against the enemy, loaded with three bullets and armed with the bayonet.

The French army, according to prisoners and our spies, is convinced that it will not take Puebla, because every house is a barricade and every block a castle.

The intrenchments of our first line of defence are ten meters thick. Every block, outside and inside, has two lines of intrenchments. The second line of blocks of houses is fortified in the same manner, and so with the third.

The peaceable portion of the population carry on their business under the projectiles of the enemy, for they are accustomed to them, after about 50,000 which have been showered upon the city and its defenses.

The fires which they cause are extinguished immediately.

In the city there are still every kind of fresh meat and other fresh provisions, which are brought from outside, deceiving the spirits of the besiegers. Of the other articles of food there is of all kinds, and the best furnished tables have had to make but few reductions. Charcoal is scarce, but the beams of the buildings that have been destroyed, and those that have made a heap of ruins, are more than sufficient. COMONFORT.

QUERETARO, April 14, 1863.

To the Minister of War:

I have fulfilled a duty and the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief, and the greater part of my companions of the Army of the East, I assure to the Minister of War, and for him to transmit it to the Government, that the Army of the East will defend Puebla even if it is buried under its ruins. Join all the Generals and many of the Commanders with whom I could speak before my departure, commanded me to inform you. My departure was made known in the city five days before it took place. The valiant Legion of the North are here, and their courageous Commander, EUGENIO GARZON, and is formed the vanguard last night. In the combat that took place to break the line, my division only fired three pistol shots; the rest was done with the points of their lances and their swords. J. O'HORAN.

SAN GERONIMO, April 14, 1863.

To the Minister of War:

In a private letter, dated yesterday, Gen. ORTEGA tells me as follows:

PUEBLA, April 13, 1863—4:15 P. M.

To Gen. Comonfort:

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COMRADE—The enemy has not been able to gain an inch. They continue their cannonading against Carmen and the redoubts adjoining that fort, situated between M and San Agustin, on the side that looks to the country, but they have not been so lucky with respect to them. For our artillery has silenced them five or three times. If the enemy have not put in play all their pieces, in this manner we have not put in action over the tenth part of our mortars and cannon. The musketry firing on both sides has been slow and continuous. I have the honor to communicate the above to you for the information of Mr. President, adding that Gen. OTHMAN broke, last night, the enemy's lines, and ought to arrive in a few hours at these headquarters.

COMONFORT.

The *Heraldo* of Mexico City, of the 8th, contains the following, as the last news received of the siege of Puebla:

At 8 A. M. of yesterday Gen. COMONFORT informed, by telegraph, that a fire was observed in Puebla, in the direction of San Agustin, and that the enemy were directing a firing of cannon and musketry against the city.

At 12:30 A. M., there was received the following telegram:

SAN GERONIMO, April 21, 1863.

Citizen Minister of War:

The invading forces which were at Atlixco, being attacked by the Rancho brigade and the forces of Tlaxcala, that I appointed for this object, have evacuated that place, falling back on Cholula. I have ordered, in consequence, the necessary steps to be taken. The fire which was perceived in Puebla, in the direction of San Agustin, is diminishing, and the firing of cannon and musketry has ceased. COMONFORT.

Since then there have been received the following:

SAN GERONIMO, April 21, 1863.

Citizen Minister of War:

Lieutenant of Orizaba sends me the following:

The cannon firing is beginning at the points of the garita of Cholula, and the entrance of the streets of Santiago and San Agustin, which induces me to believe that the enemy have not made an advance of even a foot. The fire is diminishing very much. COMONFORT.

LATER—The fire of which I spoke to you in my last has altogether ceased. COMONFORT.

DETAILS OF THE DEFEAT OF COMONFORT AT ATLIXCO—FRENCH ACCOUNT.

On the 3d of April last, an expedition left, under the command of Col. BERTHIER, with the object of supplying Puebla with provisions and forage. It was composed of the following forces: A battalion of the First regiment of Zouaves, a section of Mountain artillery; three squadrons of African Chasseurs; the squadron commanded by D. ABRAHAM DE LA PEÑA, and two battalions of infantry, of Gen. MARQUEZ' force. Total—[illegible] men.

Atlixco was occupied by a force of CARVAJAL, who abandoned the place on the approach of the France-Mexican troops.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the inhabitants of Atlixco and its vicinity, gave the alarm, announcing the approach of CARVAJAL with several thousand men; the bells were set ringing, the streets deserted, and the churches filled with women. The sentries on the look-out signaled, in fact, the approach of some squadrons which appeared to be wandering round the town.

On the morning of the 14th there appeared, distinctly, in the plain, several squadrons of cavalry and infantry, distant about a league off, taking different directions, as if they intended to surround Atlixco and have it completely the forces of the expedition.

All the enemy's forces were estimated by large masses of ground. Col. BERTHIER accepted this attack in order to pay that, while he cut off their retreat by occupying a bridge, he could be fighting them in detail.

His plan succeeded admirably. The African Chasseurs and the Dragoons of PEÑA broke the enemy's cavalry, so that they were completely disorganized and introduced the greatest confusion among the infantry.

Trying to gain ground, the above forces, in order to recover themselves and return to the charge, proceeded in the direction of the Bridge of Oxocopan, being ignorant that it was occupied by two companies of Zouaves, one hundred of MARQUEZ' infantry, and the remainder of artillery. The fugitives, being received with bullets, were thrown in confusion in every part of the plain, where they were perseveringly followed up.

This first result of the combat prevented the most considerable part of the enemy's division from daring to front the Franco-Mexican forces. The cavalry abandoned the infantry, who retreated hastily, in complete confusion, leaving a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners, arms and horses.

According to the information given to Col. BERTHIER, the troops which attacked him amounted to 6,000 men, under the command of Gen. ECHEGARAY, the Chief of Comonfort's Staff, and consisted of 12 battalions of infantry, a battery of rifled artillery, a battery of mountain artillery and 12 squadrons under the command of CARVAJAL, AMARILLAS, RIVERA and FORTUNIO GARCIA DE LEON. The latter was killed by M. JORDA, a Moldavo-Wallachian officer.

Gen. ECHEGARAY had left the town of Huejotzingo, taking, imprudently, a cross-road, along which carriages could not pass. This delayed the passage of his artillery, and explains the concentration of his infantry at the foot of the hills of Tianguis, whilst his cavalry, full of confidence, advanced to the danger.

The behavior of Col. BERTHIER's troops was so brilliant that Gen. FOREY has decorated this valiant commander with the cross of the Legion of Honor. LARA.

MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF ATLIXCO.

SAN GERONIMO, April 15, 1863.

To the Minister at War:

Gen. ECHEGARAY sends me word from San Buenaventura, dated to-day at 5 A. M., as follows:

Complying with the orders that you were pleased to communicate to me, I proceeded, the day before yesterday, in the direction of Atlixco, with the object of recovering the money that were proceeding from Cholula to the former place, and to recover it and take from the enemy the provisions that they were carrying, if possible. Yesterday, at noon, the enemy was observed in the plain situated between Atlixco and the declivity of San Juan Tianguimanalco, and a fight took place between our cavalry and a part of the infantry with the enemy's force, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry. In the beginning, the enemy succeeded in obtaining some advantage over our cavalry; in which account I ordered the battalion of infantry sent to their support to fall back to the position which I had previously selected to give or resist an engagement. Then the enemy formed in infantry column, advanced upon our position as far as the foot of the declivity of Tianguimanalco, opening upon us a fire of artillery.

This was not answered for half an hour, with the hope that they would advance within musket range; but not having done so, their fire was answered by our artillery, and immediately they commenced to retreat.

The result of the combat was that we remained masters of the field, these having fallen into our power about 200 head of cattle, mules and horses, about 300 sheep, about 25 Arabian horses and several arms.

Such a result could not be calculated, as we calculated, without some misfortune, of which I will inform you when I receive the accounts of the commanders of the forces that fought on that day.

In virtue of the instructions that you were pleased to give me, I returned last night to this place where I arrived at 10 o'clock. Liberty and Reform!

MOCTEZUMA MARIA ECHEGARAY.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, April 14, 1863—5 A. M.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Clyde from Vera Cruz—News from Mexico—Puebla Not Taken—Uncertainty as to the State of Things There—Forey Foiled if not Beaten—Various Reports in Circulation in Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

The English steamer *Clyde*, arrived from Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., but brings no decisive news with respect to Puebla. Various reports are in circulation, some saying that Forey had been compelled to raise the siege, and was in full retreat to Vera Cruz itself. Nothing, however, has been brought by the steamer in confirmation of these rumors; but from many circumstances it appears certain that Forey has been *foiled*, if not *beaten back*. This last is confidently asserted. The newspapers in the French interest in Vera Cruz throw no fresh light upon the siege of Puebla; they publish much, but it is all one-sided.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Diario* of this city writes as follows to that paper, with the date of April 30:

"On the 26th, there was received here the following news, the truth of which it is not easy to guarantee, namely, the arrival of DOBLADO at Mexico with 14,000 men, from Guanajuato and Sinaloa. Of this force, 7,000 had been taken to assist COMONFORT.

The French had made an attack on Puebla, the above named force in conjunction with COMONFORT *repulsed them, forcing them to abandon the positions of San Javier and St. Juan's Hill*, and to *convey their artillery* in position of advantage *on the road to Orizaba*.

It was likewise reported that MARQUEZ had been taken prisoner by COMONFORT's troops.

That communication with Puebla having been opened by COMONFORT on the side of Mexico city, he had entered into the city 300 wagon loads of provisions and articles of war.

That the loss of the French up to the 16th ult. was great, principally of artillerymen and engineers; that they were in want of provisions and short all of ammunition."

There had been landed at Vera Cruz from the transport steamer *Dryads* and other vessels five iron cannon, three of which were 24-pounders and two 32-pounders, all rifled, and a Paixhan brass gun. They were intended for Puebla.

The *Siglo* publishes a letter, directed to a person of this city, from a relative at Jalapa, dated April 26, and which, as it proceeds from a favorable and prejudiced source, may be more fully credited than extracts from newspapers, or the letters of correspondents. It is as follows:

"Puebla maintains itself still firm, although, perhaps, you may have heard of the capture of the fort of San Javier, against which they put parallels with forty pieces of cannon, and reduced it to a heap of rubbish; but we had the good fortune to save all the artillery and park of cannon. They afterward opened a breach in the block of the Hospital, where a French column entered, which was met by our forces, and, after a rather severe fight, the French had to run away from the block, without being able to collect their dead, wounded and arms, owing to the severity of our fire. They have five or six blocks in the vicinity of San Javier, but they have not been able to penetrate any further; and GONZALEZ ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, has determined that if they take Puebla, it shall be its ruins, disputing every block with them as if it was a fortress. Gen. O'HORAN sallied out of Puebla with a column of 1,500 horsemen, having to pass between two places fortified by the French, who, aware beforehand of his sally, stationed near it him a column of 1,200 men of the Eighty-first regiment, with their main guard to intercept his passage, but they were driven back, having many killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Gen. SONGALLAY gave them a blow between Atlixco and the declivity of San Juan, by which he took from the French, mules, dairy and Arabian horses, over 300 head of cattle and 800 sheep, according to the dispatch of April 15.

According to the last news received to the 26th, it is known that after 40 hours' firing of cannon they opened a breach in Carmen, leading their columns as far as Concordia, but they were repulsed.

The traitor BURAZO was completely defeated at Las Cruces, and I believe he will be long before he recovers himself, for he lost many men, arms and cannon, and escaped on foot.

The last dispatch published in the Mexican papers from the seat of war at Puebla is the following:

SAN GERONIMO, April 14, 1863.

To the Minister of War:

I have just received a letter from Gen. ORTEGA, dated yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., in which he says, as follows:

"I have written to you since the 11th inst., uninterruptedly, and will do so for the future, that the supreme Government may know with certainty and quickness what occurs between the enemy and this place. For the present I will only tell you, that during the fourteen-twenty hours which preceded the writing of this letter, there has not occurred anything of importance, and that the enemy has not been able to advance a single step, nor extend its lines along its front and flanks a single handful of ground, notwithstanding that the blocks of houses which the enemy occupied, as well as those which our forces occupy, have been knocked to pieces and destroyed.

The French have raised their camp at Amozoc, and as well from this camp as from those that are in the South, they are making gabionades in the front of Carmen. Last night they worked for an hour on the centre of the redoubts of Merced, enfiladed by the firing from the blocks that we occupy, which work up to the present time appears to be a covered way, or the beginning of a parapet to command the above redoubts and to be able to occupy them.

We have had few killed and wounded. ORTEGA.

The division of Tamaulipas, under the command of the valiant Gen. GARZA, which is coming to take a part in the war against the French, is already on the way. Several bands of the same brigade, and under the command of Gen. COSS, are, it is said, to form a force of 20,000 men, with which he will powerfully contribute to the extermination of the French.

The Mexican Gen. BURAZO, who had pronounced, with the troops under his command, in favor of intervention, was routed at Tlaipujahua by the Cuellar brigade, with a great loss of killed and prisoners, as well as of his artillery, baggage, arms and ammunition.

The *Siglo* publishes the following private letter directed to a commercial house in this city, from Vera Cruz, dated the 1st of May:

The news of the capture of Puebla, which was circulated in that city, (Vera Cruz,) is entirely false. This is the last news.

Since the occupation of the fort San Javier the French army has not obtained any advantages; several attacks upon different points have had the same result—ill success and the most complete defeat. On the 19th the French opened a very severe cannonading upon the fort of Carmen. The cannonading lasted four hours, and having succeeded in opening a breach, they hurried their columns to the assault. They penetrated as far as Concordia, but they were driven back by the bayonet, leaving the streets strewn with their dead and wounded.

At the last dates, the 23d, the French occupied only San Javier. The loss of the French is very great. They have lost a large number of commanders and officers. Chief of the Mexicans, according to reliable dispatches, is Gen. ORTEGA.

The forces of CARVAJAL, CUELLAR and MEJIA are distributed on the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla, awaiting the convoy that takes artillery, gunpowder and more than a million of dollars. LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Conference of the Exchange Commissioners—Gen. Hays Not Wounded—The Third New-York—Movements of Gen. Dix, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 12.

Hon. ROBERT OULD, the rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, came down the James River to Newport's News, yesterday, to confer with Col. LUDLOW, the United States Commissioner, in reference to the delivery to the latter of the large number of officers and men now in Richmond, recently captured at Fredericksburg. Transports were sent up to City Point for them this morning. Suitable provision has been made for the sick and wounded.

Gen. HAYS is not wounded, as was reported.

The steamer *State of Maine* left this morning for City Point with 400 rebel prisoners in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULROAN. They were captured at Fredericksburg.

The Third New-York regiment, Col. ALROSS, has been on garrison duty in Fortress Monroe for several months past. About 400 of them left to-night for their homes, their terms of enlistment having expired. The most of them leave on short furlough, however, having reenlisted for the war.

About 100 contrabands, with as many horses, followed Col. KILPATRICK of Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry, to Gloucester Point, and were there turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

Maj.-Gen. DIX left Fortress Monroe last evening for West Point.

The Irish Brigade.

GEN. MEAGHER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS AT CHANCELLORSVILLE AND SCOTT'S MILLS—RESIGNATION OF GEN. MEAGHER, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
HANCOCK'S DIVISION, CORPS'S CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863.

Maj. John Hancock, Assistant Adjutant-General:

I beg most respectfully to tender you, and through you to the proper authorities, my resignation as Brigadier-General commanding what was once known as the Irish Brigade. That brigade no longer exists. The assault on the enemy's works on the 13th December last reduced it to something less than a minimum regiment of infantry. For several weeks it remained in this exhausted condition. Brave fellows from the convalescent camp and from the sick beds at home gradually reinforced this handful of devoted men. Nevertheless, it failed to reach the strength and proportions of anything like an effective regiment. These facts I represented as clearly and forcibly as it was in my power to do in a memorial to the Secretary of War, in which memorial I prayed that a brigade which had rendered such service and incurred such distressing losses should be temporarily relieved from duty in the field, so as to give it time and opportunity in some measure to renew itself.

The memorial was in vain. It never even was acknowledged. The depression caused by this ungenerous and inconsiderate treatment of a gallant remnant of a brigade that had never once failed to do its duty most liberally and hardlessly, almost unfitted me to remain in command. True, however, to those who had been true to me—true to a position which I constituted sacred under the circumstances—I remained with what was left of my brigade; and, though feeling that it was to a certainty rather than to a chance that we were going, I accompanied them, and led them through all the operations required of them at Scott's Mills and Chancellorsville, beyond the Rappahannock.

A mere handful, my command did its duty at those positions with a fidelity and resolution which was for I the admiration of the army. It would be my greatest happiness, as it would surely be my highest honor, to run in in the companionship and charge of such men; but to do so any longer would be to perpetuate a public decepticon, in which the hard won honors of good soldiers, and in them the military reputation of a brave old race would inevitably be involved and compromised. I cannot be a party to this wrong. My heart, my conscience, my pride, all that is truthful, manful, sincere and just within me, forbid it.

In tendering my resignation, however, as the Brigadier-General in command of this poor vestige and relic of the Irish Brigade, I beg sincerely to assure you that my service, in any capacity that can prove useful, are freely at the command and disposition of the Government of the United States. That the Government, and the cause, and the liberty, the noble memories, and the future it represents, are entitled unquestionably and unequivocally to the life of every citizen who has sworn allegiance to it, and partaken of its grand protection, I feel, while I offer my own life to sustain this good Government, I feel it to be my first duty to do nothing that will wantonly imperil the lives of others, or, what would be still more grievous and irreparable, inflict borrow and humiliation upon a race who, having lost almost everything else, find in their character for courage and loyalty an inalienable gift, which I, for one, will not be so vain or selfish as to endanger. I have the honor to be, most respectfully and truly, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A Battle at Clinton, Ten Miles from Jackson.

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT.

The Rebels Defeated by Gen. Grant.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 13.

Gen. GRANT had a severe battle with Gen. BOWEN, at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, on the railroad, last Wednesday, lasting all day. Bowen was beaten and driven back toward Jackson. The women and children are leaving that place for Meridian, and the men are preparing to hold the place.

It is reported from rebel sources that a large force of rebels is coming from Charleston and Mobile, to prevent the capture of Jackson and Vicksburgh, and that GRANT, apprised of the movement, has fallen back to the river to await reinforcements.

The March Toward Port Gibson—Bombarding the Batteries at Grand Gulf—The Lafayette at Work—Running the Batteries—The Guns Manned by Negroes—The Tuscumbia—The Lessons.

BATON ROUGE GULF, Thursday, April 30, 1863.

A large force has just been put ashore on the Mississippi side, at a plantation eight miles below Grand Gulf, known as "Brunsburgh," and is now marching toward Port Gibson. The intention is, as near as I can learn the plan of movements, to get in the rear of Grand Gulf, and thus cut off the rebel supplies, obliging them to evacuate the place. Port Gibson is a small town at the terminus of a railroad, eight miles east of Grand Gulf, and forms an important point for rebel operations. From the point where we have just put the troops ashore to Port Gibson is probably not over eight miles, say 2 hours' march, in this now sultry climate. If obliged to skirmish, and, the way, it will take longer, but the plan must take the rebels somewhat by surprise, and put them to the necessity of making some sudden move. It is believed, from information obtained, that there are no preparations of defence, in the way of earthworks, in that line of attack. We shall, consequently, have an open field and a fair fight at least. Appearances now favor the belief that Grand Gulf will be in our possession within the next six hours.

To resume the history of events where I so suddenly left off yesterday, to improve an opportunity to send forward a letter.

The mistake of withdrawing all the gunboats from before Grand Gulf, was very soon discovered when the rebels returned in force to repair their batteries and remount their dismounted guns. Accordingly, the *Lafayette* was ordered down again, to drive the rebels away. She arrived in front of, and within short range of the fort on the bluff about 7 P. M., only some five hours after the boats had been withdrawn, in obedience to the signal from the *Benton*. The *Lafayette* went head on, and fired her tremendous 11-inch bow guns, loaded with 10-second shell. The response from the rebel battery was instantaneous and decided. The first three shots took effect upon her upper-works, making large ventilating holes in the smoke-pipes, and scattering cords of splinters from the light wood-work, but doing no other damage. Capt. J. L. BATCHELDER, in charge of the First division, (11-inch guns,) with MEARNOR and O'MALLY as his Captains of guns, did some excellent firing, planting his shells in the very embrasures of the rebel batteries, and covering them with cart-loads of their own earthworks. After firing for half an hour, Capt. WARDS ordered his vessel turned stern to the batteries, when Mr. ELIAS SMITH, with his 100-pound Parrotts, had a chance at them with solid and hollow shot. His Captains of guns, Mr. MARSHAN (a good name for the business) and Mr. GEO. E. BELLINGER, showed excellent tact, making careful ranges, and often sending shot and shell plump into the rebel embrasures during the previous fight. His loaders and spongers—CORLL, an old French man-o'-war's man, and WINGATE HOSIE, at one gun, and PATRICK KEEHAN and JAMES MCKEEVER, at the other—exhibited excellent traits of steadiness and courage throughout the action. All his men, Mr. SMITH says, behaved well.

Some of the most accurate and effective shooting during the day was done by Mr. F. G. SAWYER's 9-inch shell guns, fighting broadside. Mr. ROLLINS, one of his gun Captains, an excellent officer and practiced marksman, at his gun, shot one 9-inch shell through a house in the levee, where a whole crowd of rebels had been seen but a moment before, tearing the place to atoms. The rebel magazine was near the same spot. His other Captain, ANTONIO OLIVER, a Frenchman, who has had long experience on French men-of-war, showed that he had not a superior for steadiness and a quick eye aboard the ship. In a word, the firing on board the *Lafayette* received encomiums from the officers both of the army and of the gunboats for its effectiveness.

But to return from this digression to the work of the evening.

About 8 P. M., several dark objects, enveloped in dense smoke, could be seen moving down the river. They were the *Benton*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh*, *Mound City* and *Louisville*, with several transports in company. No sooner had the leading vessel, the *Benton*, come within range of the upper rebel batteries, than bright flashes were seen, and the sound of flying shot and shell again awoke the still evening echoes. The *Lafayette* now resumed firing again with her Parrotts, to divert or draw the rebel fire, but failed to attract any share of attention to herself. The rebels had more important and desirable objects to fire at. Sweeping past them were half a dozen army transports, with barges escorted by as many gunboats, and it was a vital matter to disk or destroy them if possible. And now, one after another of the rebel batteries which had been *entirely silenced during the day*, again opened upon the passing flotilla, with an energy almost surpassing their former efforts, and from half a dozen different points along the river they vomited flame, and sent shell and shot screaming after the Union vessels. They aimed particularly at the transports. The whole fleet, though, each received some of the enemy's missiles, passed by uscathed. Only one man was killed on board of the *Mound City* by a sharpshooter from the shore, who fired into her port. This was the only serious casualty which occurred during the sharp cannonade.

The *Lafayette* now turned and ran down past the batteries, to join her companions below. On the way she received attention from each of the batteries in turn, which poured in a heavy fire. Their shot, however, either passed harmlessly overhead, scattering a few splinters from the light work, ventilating the smoke-pipes, smashing the harmless boats which hung at the davits, or glancing like pebbles from the well-tried armor of the good craft. It is safe to affirm that few under her commander felt particular concern for their safety. The experience of the five hours' hard fighting during the day had allayed all nervousness among the men. They sallied and cracked jokes at the impotent efforts of the adversary, as she went by shaking the rebel shot from her sides, as pebbles glance from the beak of a crocodile.

At 10:30 P. M., all the gunboats and transports were past the batteries, and had rounded into a plantation on the Louisiana side, four miles below. The name of the owner is DESMARES. The result of the last two hours' firing of the rebel batteries related, carries to some minds, which run thus, DID we silence the batteries? If so, why didn't they keep silent? What part, if any, were the troops to act in the day's programme? Did they act it, or didn't they? and if not, who's to blame? Have we thrown away the advantages gained by five hours' hard fighting, and have we the same work to do over again? These and similar absurd questions I have heard propounded by persons hereabouts considered sane.

The guns in the rebel batteries were manned almost wholly by negroes, a single white man, or perhaps two, directing operations. There is no mistake in this point. The writer was near enough to the batteries for him to observe from time to time the color of the rebel gunners. Many otherwise well informed people have some doubt on this point.

There were, according to the account of a deserter who came in last night, only nine guns in the rebel batteries. He does not include the field artillery in use. They are, he says, two 7-inch rifled (probably old thirty-two's rifled and reinforced) 32-pounders, 12 or 20-pound Parrotts, and other lighter pieces. Their practice was good upon the average, though if every shot, or one-half, which they fired, had taken effect in vital parts of the vessel, they would have destroyed every gunboat in the fleet. The battles believed, or rather were handled admirably. Capt. HAIN, of the *Pittsburgh*, after fighting down stream both head and broadside guns, returned up opposite to the most active battery, where he laid his vessel alongside the bank and fought broadside on until the rebels shrank appalled under cover, or were swept from their guns. The *Mound City*, Capt. PARKER, followed in the movement, and *Carondelet*, Capt. OWENS, took position near or the other of the batteries, and pounded away at it most effectively. Toward the latter part of the fight they steamed first off then on shore, fighting alternately their bow and stern guns. During the heat of the action, Capt. MURPHY could be seen, glass in hand, walking the deck of the *Carondelet* to his chief shooter, watching the effect of his guns. He attracted general attention by his coolness and intrepidity. Capts. GAZZA, HALL, WILSON, WALKER, Gunner, of the *Tuscumbia*, OWENS, all exhibited unflinching courage and the most accurate skill in the management of their vessels. The plans of the Admiral were carried out as far as it was possible to execute them. Some were inclined to criticise the *Tuscumbia* for approaching so near to the upper batteries. Her long line also was within short rifle range. Her bag chains were all shot away save one; two shells exploded in her engine-room, breaking a case of one engine, and shot passed through and through her wheel houses and light wooden quarters. Her hurricane deck was badly shattered by shell and shot, which glanced upward from her cuirasses. One shell entered the corner of the cabin port, where the port-lid was inadvertently shut too far by and exploded inside, killing five men at the pivot gun, and *seriously* wounding three or four others. Lieut. of Marines, SAMUEL BAKER, of Company D, Twenty-ninth Illinois, was killed in the after cabin by a round shot which passed through the starboard wheel-house.

The names of the others killed on the *Tuscumbia* are: Henry Bouquet, (of Havre, France,) Frank Adams, Wm. H. Wright, John Manly.

On the *Benton*, the Admiral had a very narrow escape. One shot entered a broadside port, killing six men of one gun's crew, and wounding several others. Another shot passed so near the Admiral that the wind of it knocked him down. He fell into the arms of Capt. GAZZA, who was standing near him at the instant. He was not injured.

The *Pittsburgh* was so unfortunate as to lose about half of her guns by a shot which passed through her casemate. Several were also wounded. The old *Carondelet*, the hero of so many fights, escaped with but slight injuries, and she had no one killed or wounded on board. She was fought with great skill and tact throughout.

The dead from the *Benton* and *Pittsburgh* were buried on Wednesday evening. Those of the *Tuscumbia* were buried on Thursday at DESMARES's plantation, from which the bodies were embarked.

The dead, and dangerously wounded, on board, will have to be landed out of hold aboard for repairs. She is the only gunboat which received any serious damage, and she had received more from the carrying away of her hog chains, which contained her wheel guards, than from any injury from direct shots. Her fate may well suggest the question whether it is worth while to construct a gunboat so that the severing of a few iron rods by chance shots will let the whole vessel down like a broken wagon.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK

LATE FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Gen. Lee's Announcement of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, May 13.

The following letter and order is published in the Richmond *Sentinel*:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 2.

To Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Jackson:

GENERAL: I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I am grateful to you for the victory, which is due to your skill and energy. Most truly yours,

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
MAY 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.—With deep grief the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieut.-Gen. T. J. JACKSON, who expired on the 10th inst., at 3:15 P. M. The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us; but while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword for his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let the officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE, General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Removing the Wounded—An Interview with Gen. Barksdale—The Rebels Represented by Gen. Stoneman Temporarily Repulsed—A Heavy Loss Admitted by the Rebels—Gen. A. P. Hill in Command of Stonewall Jackson's Division—The Marlboro Members of the Twentieth New-York.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, May 11, 1863.

Yesterday noon, in accordance with a previous arrangement, a large number of ambulances repaired to the Lacey House for the purpose of conveying the wounded who would be brought across to the various hospitals. The enemy had agreed to send them over at 10 o'clock. Not appearing, Lieut. Mason, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Wood, of the ambulance train, crossed over and held an interview with Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, Commander at the place, who informed them that he had between 1,500 and 1,600 of our wounded between Fredericksburgh and Banks' Ford, and that owing to the constant use of their ambulances to convey away their own wounded, a delay must necessarily take place in getting our's down to the river's bank. Eighty, however, he stated, would be brought down in the course of the day. Drs. JAYNES and CHANDLER, of the Vermont brigade, were sent on Friday to Banks' Ford, where they have received 270 men and two officers. Two surgeons and fifteen nurses have been sent across the river at that point to administer to the wants of the wounded. Capt. J. C. KENDALL, of Co. B, Twenty-first New-Jersey, was sent over yesterday, being the first one of our men paroled. After being wounded in the fierce battle at Salem Heights, he was thrown off to a hospital and his right leg amputated below the knee by the surgeon of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina. The Rebels are that our wounded are kindly provided for, receiving equal care with the rebel wounded. The surgeons have plenty of chloroform and other anæsthetics, with the exception of whisky, which gave out at the second of Thursday. Contrary to the same hospital, with him, was the rebel Gen. HOKE, wounded in the arm, and Col. MCDOWELL, of the Fifty-fourth North Carolina, who died Saturday afternoon. The bridges destroyed by Gen. STONEMAN have been repaired temporarily, and Friday evening two trains of their wounded left for Richmond. Capt. KENNEDY says that the first transportatory put to him by nearly every rebel he conversed with was, "Who are you all going to put in now in place of Jackson, having been defeated. Capt. KENNEDY is at the Lacey House, doing well. Corp. O. KEASBY, of the same company, who was taken prisoner, was paroled with and allowed to accompany him.

Squads of rebels were scattered along the river in front of the city. Just below, from a guard was stationed in order to keep the soldiers back from that bank. Among the numerous officers watching operations from this side of the river was Gen. MEAGHER, accompanied by one or two members of his staff. The Tuttnauer Mississippi is the only regiment now stationed in the city. The rebels claim that we could never have stormed the Heights had we not advanced under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying our dead, and then treacherously fired upon them." Of course, there is no truth in this, since we had no dead to bury at that time in the city.

It is generally admitted by the rebel officers that their army has suffered a heavy loss. Said one last evening, "We have lost more man than McClellan ever caused us to lose, and yet he is your only General that we feel afraid of." The wounding of Stonewall Jackson will prove a severe blow to them. He was shot (accidentally, they claim, by his own men) in the right hand and left arm, which was amputated on Sunday a week ago. During his absence from the army, having gone to the house of a friend, Gen. A. P. HILL takes command of his corps.

With the exception of some few conveyed to Richmond, the prisoners taken from us are confined at Guinea Station, some ten or fifteen miles below Fredericksburgh, to the number, they claim, of 5,000. Two hundred and fifty of BANKS's brigade, Howe's division, were marched over the battle-field in this point on Tuesday. The rebels are desirous of effecting an immediate exchange. They complain that our authorities have not sent our Surg

Analysis of Hooker's Campaign.

From Walker's Spirit of the Times.

The events of the week, since we last went to press, have made a revelation of the virulence and scope of faction, which goes far to account for the full prolongation of the war, and the want of unanimity and fixed purpose in the Government.

A covert treason, uniting with political rivalries and smouldering malice, has so multiplied itself, that it is capable, by sudden and concerted raids on public sentiment, to cut it from its true supports, and storm it into temporary outcries against its soundest measures and its worthiest servants. This treacherous strategy has been practiced upon the simplicity of the general public at every Federal failure in the war; but on no occasion has it been exhibited with such malignant and such marked effect, as against Gen. Hooker for his recent retirement across the Rappahannock. Long watching for his rule, those whose letter it has been to stifle patriotism and paralyze our armies, were warning at the Hooker and problem in his bold career, and by the very impulses of their malice, they gave the signal which set the plant of the furbuhding atmosphere. Nay, even well intentioned journals, [illegible] Hooker, by loyal hopefulness to regard him as a NAPOLEON, have suffered themselves to be stunned at what the dance of fictious clamor, and have sunk to timorous apprehension, gloomy forebodings, or [illegible] theories. Obliquing from fact, [illegible] for anything that will shield his flying [illegible] from the disgrace of having betrayed our [illegible] in the fight of Chancellorsville, provided the [illegible] for the [illegible] of Hooker's [illegible] against the [illegible] known of nothing [illegible] Hooker as if there [illegible] no longer, and [illegible] ration of this unprecedented [illegible] the results—his praise [illegible] We are sorry to see the loyal journals, which gave his trifle ments a kindly notice, repeating his [illegible] rors, and giving publicity to his false statements without the slightest protest. We are reminded by these German criticisms, of the severe sounding which the Dutch theorists always gave NAPOLEON, and particularly of the scene which took place between him and the Austrian Gen. MACK. By a series of masterly victories and marches, NAPOLEON had finished his Italian campaign in the neighborhood of Vienna, and MACK, a very great General among the Austrians, was his prisoner. "What do you think of this young Frenchman?" asked NAPOLEON of MACK, when he did not yet know his conqueror. The veteran looked at his youthful questioner for a moment, and then, with a supercilious smile, replied, "What do I think of him? Why, he is constantly perpetrating the greatest of absurdities. At one time he is assailing our right flank, when he should be attacking us upon our left; and again he is miles away in one quarter, when he should be operating vigorously in another. In short, he conforms to no theory—he obeys no rules. Ah, such invasions of the art of war, (and here the old veteran smote his breast very profoundly,) such invasions of the art of war are not to be tolerated!" The discomfited enemy at Richmond reasoned in the same way in regard to Gen. HOOKER. Finding he had cut their communications, and placed that fair of treason, and all within it, at the mercy of the first Federal squad that might choose to march in from the Peninsula—nay, at the mercy of HOOKER's own infantry, but for the forbidding fury of the rising river—they denounce him as a "reckless gambler, from whom any desperate adventure may hourly be expected." They are not far wrong, and unless we much mistake the character of the "reckless" Yankee they malign, he may be expected to Richmond at any hour during the next two weeks.

We have never claimed that HOOKER was a NAPOLEON, as have those impressible historians whose fortitude cannot endure an unexpected fall of rain; but we have always thought he was a brave and able General. We felt he had proved as much as that by his exploits in Mexico, and by the more recent career, which wound up so superbly at Antietam; but we were somewhat startled, from the manner in which he has opened this year's campaign, and thrown fears from his introducements, that he will soon prove himself the ablest soldier of the age.

Already his exploits by far excel those of any General in our service, while the single act of taking his vast army, and, alone huge bound, planting it in the rear of Fredericksburgh, then smiting LEE'S army virtually adrift, is worth all the military exploits that have been performed during the present war, put together. All Nature shook at his approach; STONEWALL JACKSON, under the eye of the most boasted tactician of the Rebellion, perfectly acquainted with his enterprising character, knew that he would endeavor to move at the first opportunity, but he declared Fredericksburgh to be impregnable, and never once dreamed of being visited with the disgrace of having that position turned. Least of all did he expect that Chief-of-Staff before him, who far by fright in the surrounding mind, would be the man to do it; and to wake him up some fine morning with the tidings that the martial host at Falmouth was lifted from the meadow before him, and planted directly on his flank. He had nothing to do but to watch against such a danger; while HOOKER required a supreme audacity to even contemplate the infliction of it. While, however, the Federal commander was thus anchored he in sudden earth, his mind was busy with his plans, and busily he was engaged in preparations for their demonstration. His first duty was to reorganize the army and restore its spirit from the demoralization consequent on the previous attack on Fredericksburgh; his next to obtain accurate survey of the ground to be operated on, and his last to accustom his soldiers to "the habit of victory," as he happily expressed it, by cavalry and infantry expeditions against the several fords. Having thus lifted the temper of his troops almost to the sanguine measure of his own, he sent away an army corps to the Peninsula, as being in excess of what he deemed safe, and when subsequently, the question of withdrawing the two years' regiments was agitated, he quietly remarked that, "though they were fine soldiers, the Army of the Potomac was large enough, without them, to go where it pleased." This sublime confidence was insensibly communicated to the soldiers, and inspired them for efforts which would be sure to render them almost invincible.

The most difficult portion of the task which HOOKER had undertaken, in order to render his strategy decisive, was that, which comprehended a movement upon the rebels—his prime entrepôt for [illegible] advance, should make a vast circuit, round the enemy's entrenchments, and so destroy his communications and avenues of retreat, as to oblige him to leave his fortifications and give us battle on our own chosen ground. This important task he confided to the chosen of STONEWALL, whom he had recently selected for his Chief of Cavalry; but we speak too fast, for when we say that the whole raid, its circuit, detail and philosophy, was projected and mapped out by Gen. HOOKER himself. We had about 22,000 cavalry; the force allowed STONEWALL for his exploit, was perhaps more than half that number. Enough remained for FREDERICKS, in the tangled and wooded country which HOOKER had selected for his operations, to perform all the duties required by the army, when it had taken its position; may, more than could be well managed by a force double the number that he had required. The whole plan being at last matured, and all those preliminary enterprises finished which fed the path previous to the leap, the season arrived for the experiment to be made. Restive for his opportunity, the Federal commander, snatching at the first hours of dry weather, sent STONEWALL off as early as the 12th of April; but unexpected and unseasonable rains caught him on his road and delayed the whole operation till fifteen days. Meanwhile LEE, misled by reports which HOOKER had the art to send himself over his whole force arbitrarily fifty thousand, regarding them as utterly demoralized, and had dived his army to get up a raid which should scare us in our lines.

At length the heavens relented, and prompt with the first gleam of sunshine, the whole army (27th April) was set in motion for its gigantic but complicated task. The object, of course, was to get safely across the river without being seen; but as the enemy were in force on the other side, and were guarding every ford, it was necessary not only to make him distribute his strength, but to mislead him from the true point where we intended to fling over our main body. To effect this object, and for the purpose of confusing the enemy completely, HOOKER decided to make demonstrations at five crossing places, the extreme one being over thirty miles from the main one. To Kelly's Ford, which was twenty-five miles up the north, he sent SWINDLE'S cavalry; to the far South he sent one corps under REYNOLDS; just below the front of the city he crossed two others, while toward the United States Ford he threatened with a fourth. Having thus occupied the attention of the enemy, he took three corps to himself, and set out rapidly for Kelly's Ford. Arriving there on the 28th, he let STONEWALL loose, and then taking a more southward bend, hurried on in rapid march himself. While he is thus briskly and perilously pressing forward to the coveted position, the enemy, if he be alert, is supposed to be amused by the delusive evolutions in the front, and fascinated, moreover, by the still more threatening and equally misleading demonstrations at the far distant lower fords, he dispatched to that threatened quarter the formidable JACKSON with 40,000 men. The admirable art by which this telling misdirection of the Confederate force was effected, may be to some degree appreciated by the following extracts from the able letter of Mr. SWINTON, which was published in the Times:

"Every one was gazing his eyes, and asking where is the army? No one could tell. Here was a column moving up, another moving down, and the column that was up yesterday, proved to be down to-day. I confess I was heartily glad of the general bewilderment, though I was rather puzzling for a correspondent to observe movements along a line twenty-five or thirty miles in length. In this case, it was the spectators of the great game of chess that were bewildered. The master player alone had his eyes open.

"Thus far, it is to be noticed that but *one* division of each of the two army corps had been sent across the river—the remaining *four* divisions stayed on the other side. But they were not idle. They were put in motion on the hill-slope on one side of the river, and in plain view of the enemy, were marched along the crest of the ridge and down, as though to the crossing. But instead of crossing, they were quietly drawn up out of sight through a gully, round the rear of the ridge, and found again on its top. They made the appearance of an army of at least a hundred thousand men, and must have presented the appearance of a *massing* on our side, preparatory to a passage of the river under cover of the night. The same circuitous way was performed by the artillery, the same by the wagon trains.

"Was this a *ruse de guerre*? It could hardly be anything else—and yet to any one but a careful observer, from our side, the deception could not have been detected.

Our readers need not be told that this artful strategy was entirely successful, and that, taking the advantage of the diversion thus effected in his favor, HOOKER, on the morning of the 30th, had planted himself with his three corps directly in the rear of the rebels, thus blocking up the road to Gordonsville, and dominating their only other line—the rail to Richmond. LEE had been thoroughly outgeneraled; the heights of Fredericksburgh, which the Confederates had vaunting declared (and Europe seemingly reckoned) to be impregnable, were "turned," and rendered valueless in the hands of their possessors. In short, they were virtually captured, and they merely by a march of less than forty miles, which had not cost us a single man, and which had caught the enemy [illegible] raid by taking them [illegible] our [illegible] ment. To see at a glance the secret of the matter, the Times: "We [illegible] the [illegible] closely the main mind. It was the operation of Prince EUGENE against the French, who held the line of the Adige. EUGENE, by a series of skillful maneuvres, induced the French commander to scatter his troops along the line of the river; then, by dexterous feints, he entirely deceived his adversary as to the direction of his march, and the latter was suddenly surprised with the news that the line of the Adige was forced.

[illegible] Capital.

Historical disputation soon proved that the parallels of Lee had been conceived and well adapted. HOOKER, when fired in his first attack at Chancellorsville, hemphatically desired his Staff that "the rebel army was the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac." Nothing could dislodge him from that position, for his three corps never were equally so partially it, (should they stand firm) while nothing could save the enemy from ruin but a retreation of the deluge in sufficient volume to imperil our communications. This was the only thing which our generalship could not provide against, but at even this danger HOOKER had begun to think, for he stated before starting that, should such calamity befall him, he would forego his advantages wherever they might be, and retreat, rather than imperil the fate of the rebel army. Aside from the two dangers we have named, however, his military problem was quite perfect; not a single mistake had been made; and he felt justified in heightening the spirit of the troops, by issuing the following order.

"It is of a piece with the audacious conduct of Marmont on the plateau of Rivoli, when, pointing to the troops of Austria, who were threatening his rear, while he was engaged with another army in his front, he uttered, "They are ours!" The cry was taken up by the French soldiers, and they kept shouting it till they had secured the victory; and HOOKER'S bulletin was hailed with an equal enthusiasm by the till then puzzled corps of our army, which he had left in the face of Fredericksburgh, as well as by the troops around him.

"It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the General Commanding announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy, ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defences, and give battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him."

What commander will say that this was not justified under the circumstances? Or who that was present, will deny that it added to the effective enthusiasm of his soldiers?

Everything, therefore, and been a sublimely demonstrated triumph, till that moment. Let us see if the problem will unfold in the manner to the end. On the following day, Gen. HOOKER was joined by another corps, while still another was to come to his position, leaving but two corps, under SEDGWICK, in front of Fredericksburgh, to prevent the enemy from crossing. In his desperation, to our weakened rear, One of these corps of SEDGWICK'S was at the old camp near Falmouth, and the other was little below Fredericksburgh, on the rebel shore, with a view of acquiring to the Falmouth side, the bridges of pontoons. The taking of the heights, by SEDGWICK'S corps, was no part of HOOKER'S plan. His specific purpose was simply to protect the crossing of the enemy to Falmouth, as was proved by the last willing permission which HOOKER gave when SEDGWICK wanted to build them—that he might do so, if he could effect the operation without serious loss. He, doubtless, felt that the enemy, if he thought were already virtually captured, their occupation would be, by a very little, a low rate, for the proof it would make to our soldiers of the absolutness of our position. As to the assumption that the troops of SEDGWICK could be of any service to him at Chancellorsville, it is simply absurd, as he had enough there, twice over, to maintain his position, and more than could possibly be fought, until the enemy should be so broken by defeat they could be rendered useful to wider operations in assisting the operations of Gen. SEDGWICK, with Richmond plan, and we have shown what were his calculations and reliances. Lee underrated his peril in a moment, and he prepared to make a most desperate effort to plunge through our lines and seize the road to Gordonsville. Apprised by our movements of the Monday previous, that we intended to attack him somewhere, he had telegraphed to Longstreet to abandon his operations against Peter, and had also drawn largely upon Richmond, they filled with troops, which had been released by the premature and ineffective operations against Charleston. Gen. HOOKER, as we know, had some weeks before requested to be allowed to initiate the military operations of the Spring, in order that his troops might not be demoralized by others' failures, and the disbled corps released to concentrate in force on him. This request, however, not having prevailed, Lee had been enabled to concentrate a mighty host together, ere SEDGWICK had fairly begun his work. Indeed, the flower, if not the whole of the hardy, active military forces of the Confederacy, were grimly gathered on the fearful heights of Fredericksburgh.

On Thursday, the 30th April, the rebels found that their communications with Richmond were rapidly being cut, and, springing to their feet, thundering reconnoissances (responded to by ours) were poured along our lines. These feelers were again put out by both armies on the following day, and, on the 2d of May, the desperate enemy, having thus learned his true condition, massed two corps under the formidable JACKSON, and prepared to plunge them in column against our right wing. As they streamed diagonally before our front, HOOKER detected LEE'S intention, and calling upon the Third corps, he launched it against the centre of the Confederate column, and thus smitten it in two, commenced an assault upon its broken rear. Our troops composing the right wing, had but to firmly withstand the plunge of JACKSON for ten minutes, when he would have been obliged to retire from the assault, and turn back upon the rear—a movement that would have crushed him grievously, and doubtless have resulted in the general flight of the whole rebel army. At this moment, however, when victory was within HOOKER'S grasp, and the promise of his bulletin of the morning before fulfilled, the Eleventh army corps, composed almost of Germans, who had fled in panic to secure safety at the head of our right wing, unaccountably flung down their arms, and fled, without pausing either to rally or to [illegible] the foe. The moment was critical as well as shameful, in the last degree, but, with the rapidity of decision which marks the great commander, HOOKER recalled the Third corps, so that it might not be cast away, and dispatched against the head of the victorious Confederates, the iron division of Gen. BIRNEY, which he had himself educated during the campaign of 1862. The progress of the rebels was thus sternly stayed; nevertheless, he had doubtful a portion of our line, and when the action closed, lay, half turning and threatening our right flank. HOOKER thoroughly appreciated this alarming situation, and though it was no part of his programme to assume the offensive, (certainly not before he heard from SEDGWICK,) he was forced to forego his steadily inactive policy, and project a night attack in order to extricate a portion of the Third corps, and reconstruct his line. He accordingly recalled the enemy with great violence at midnight, and succeeded, not only in recovering his misplaced divisions, but in forming a new line, which kept the whole of the enemy still upon his front.

But it was not the position of Lee day before, and mortified and saddened at a calamity which it would have been disgraceful for a General to have anticipated, he was forced to patiently abide a further opportunity to effect the victory which he was still sure remained within his grasp.

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It is impossible for any, but an utter snake to fail to hear admiring the superb self-reliance of the General commander, in his answer to the President; or, if but a poisoned traitor to deny, that regardless of the loss of the heights, and utterly regardless of the raid of STONEWALL, HOOKER was master of the situation on the Rapidan, and could not be dislodged by any Confederate power. The enemy, by his terrible plunges, by his frightful losses, by the wounding of Jackson and other casualties, were utterly exhausted; and it is by hostile and malignant proof, that HOOKER had not been at liberty to employ more than one third of his force. While these contests raged, however, and while apparently nothing but a supernatural succor could extricate the Confederate army from its grips, the heavens opened, and a rain fell, such as the season had not known before. The angry streams rose with the deluge, and presently the veteran of the Rappahannock spread so wide, as to overflow its banks. The furious current fore so madly against our half-drowned pontoons, that they threatened to yield at every instance, and to parting from the shore to go sandwise down the stream. Of the eight days' provisions with which we had started, our men had barely two days' rations left, and if our bridges failed us here, as they already had in two places on our own side, the whole Army would be exposed from its communications, and Commander-in-Chief, as well as soldiers, must all surrender in a body. Under these circumstances, and consulting prudence, say, yielding to the sternest dictates of necessity, HOOKER was forced sorrowfully to give the order to recross.

It is for this prudent and inevitable act, effected like the original crossing, absolutely without loss, that the finest soldier in this country has been disparaged by unthinking people, and covered by the malignant and unscrupulous slander of abuse. Already, however, the public have detected the motive of this outcry against, and trace it to its fountain, and the faithful supporters of HOOKER, in the recent defeated successful movement in this life, and who "could not collect" whether grief to be had itself away in a cabbot, while the rebels was raging hard by at Chancellorsville.

But that is to "the sober second thought" that will arise to understand the matter now, and while they recognize all the present distraction of the rebels between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, as the result of HOOKER'S seven days' effort, they behold him recovered from his temporary indisposition, and ready again to take the road to Richmond. That he will reach there a victor, we have but little doubt; but if he fails in the attempt, the page of history cannot be [illegible] upon it; while the fact that he has twice crossed a rapid river with a hundred thousand men in the face of a powerful enemy, without loss, will [illegible] the unbiased critic to recognize him as the first General of the age. To another verdict we the face of the same record, do we leave those base malignant who would [illegible] the disgrace of the flight of the Eleventh corps, and who are guilty of the shameless assumption that the precedent of STONEWALL'S cavalry on that occasion (retrieved, as it was, by Banks's charge and the fight of Sunday night,) would have been more than equivalent to the achievements of the raid which will leave Richmond. Comparatively of our sorrow. The proof is, that not even STONEWALL'S cavalry could be put to service in that exigency. The main use of cavalry upon the battle-field is to annoy and cut to pieces flying enemy. It does not attack infantry in form, and if flying troops which are suffering under their attacks can [illegible] and take position in square, the cavalry must wheel and get away as fast as possible. On the occasion of the flight of the Eleventh corps, it was unfortunately our own wide waves flying and dispersed, while JACKSON'S soldiers were in steady, bristling column.

Of Lee's fidelity is the charge of SCHENCK, that HOOKER made too close to his position. The fact is, that the cavalry, which he detended him, even as far as Spotsylvania, returned with the news that HOOKER could not possibly anticipate him on the field at Chancellorsville; with the crowning fact in, they were not ready to attack him there, till three days after he was intrenched in that position. Yet these savans presume to reason by the book, on the exigencies of a chief known only to the instructed mind of the Commander in the field; and, while they hold themselves perfectly ready to sing hosannas, to him should he win, they are equally ready to scream malediction on his head should they, of his bold adventures in the least misfortune.

What commander will say that this was not justified under the circumstances? Or who that was present, will deny that it added to the effective enthusiasm of his soldiers?

Everything, therefore, and been a sublimely demonstrated triumph, till that moment. Let us see if the problem will unfold in the manner to the end. On the following day, Gen. HOOKER was joined by another corps, while still another was to come to his position, leaving but two corps, under SEDGWICK, in front of Fredericksburgh, to prevent the enemy from crossing. In his desperation, to our weakened rear. One of these corps of SEDGWICK'S was at the old camp near Falmouth, and the other was little below Fredericksburgh, on the rebel shore, with a view of acquiring to the Falmouth side, the bridges of pontoons. The taking of the heights, by SEDGWICK'S corps, was no part of HOOKER'S plan. His specific purpose was simply to protect the crossing of the enemy to Falmouth, as was proved by the last willing permission which HOOKER gave when SEDGWICK wanted to build them—that he might do so, if he could effect the operation without serious loss. He, doubtless, felt that the enemy, if he thought were already virtually captured, their occupation would be, by a very little, a low rate, for the proof it would make to our soldiers of the absolutness of our position. As to the assumption that the troops of SEDGWICK could be of any service to him at Chancellorsville, it is simply absurd, as he had enough there, twice over, to maintain his position, and more than could possibly be fought, until the enemy should be so broken by defeat they could be rendered useful to wider operations in assisting the operations of SEDGWICK, with Richmond plan, and we have shown what were his calculations and reliances. Lee underrated his peril in a moment, and he prepared to make a most desperate effort to plunge through our lines and seize the road to Gordonsville. Apprised by our movements of the Monday previous, that we intended to attack him somewhere, he had telegraphed to Longstreet to abandon his operations against Peter, and had also drawn largely upon Richmond, they filled with troops, which had been released by the premature and ineffective operations against Charleston. Gen. HOOKER, as we know, had some weeks before requested to be allowed to initiate the military operations of the Spring, in order that his troops might not be demoralized by others' failures, and the disbled corps released to concentrate in force on him. This request, however, not having prevailed, Lee had been enabled to concentrate a mighty host together, ere SEDGWICK had fairly begun his work. Indeed, the flower, if not the whole of the hardy, active military forces of the Confederacy, were grimly gathered on the fearful heights of Fredericksburgh.

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THE CITY GOVERNMENT

SPECIAL SESSION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MAY 13, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk:

Sir—You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, 13th instant, at twelve o'clock, M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the Board.

J. A. HOOLE,
LEWIS S. PYNE,
WM. WALSH,
PETER MESCHERLE,
JAMES REED,
CHAS. J. CRIMP,
JOHN MCCOOL,
JOHN HARDY,
ANDREW FROMENT,
JOHN FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
PETER MASTERSON.

President, William Walsh, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members were present:

Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Froment, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners to alter the grade in Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and for establishment of a grade in Madison-avenue, as extended, between Fifteen and Fifty-first streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of the Trustees of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, for the relief stated.

Which was referred to Committee on Amendments.

By Alderman Henry—

Remonstrance of Martin Schmitz against flagging sidewalks between Seventy-second and Forty-first-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of E. A. Stevens for a place to be built at the foot of Barclay-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Petition of D. H. Anderson for a pier at the foot of Barclay-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Froment—

Resignation of Thomas H. Mooney, as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas H. Mooney, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, A resolution was approved by the Mayor, January third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, the sum of one hundred dollars, and inasmuch as the said resolution failed to receive the number of votes in the Common Council, which the Comptroller deems necessary (three-fourths) in order to authorize or warrant him in paying the same; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. F. Lock to have a shutter-box put in front of his store, number one hundred and ninety Grand-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Henry A. Foster to have a fruit-stand in front of number two Avenue D, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The body of Colonel Charles Ringold, late commanding the One Hundred and Third New-York Regiment, now lies in state in the City Hall; and

Whereas, Colonel Ringold was an officer of [illegible] and honor, and his memory is deserving of special [illegible]

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Ringold the regiment which he commanded has lost a valuable officer, the State and the Union another patriot and hero, and the bereaved family their [illegible]

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to take charge of the funeral of Colonel Ringold, and that this preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, relative to petition of Patrick Gallagher and others of Twenty-first-street, for cleansing of the filthy condition of that street.

Which was received and referred to Special Committee having the subject of street cleaning in charge.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to the passing of Hunters-point ferry.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

Also, that it recommended that the Committee on Ferries be requested to report on the subject at the next meeting.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balances May 8, 1863.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to salaries of the members of the Common Council.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, with belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The President here took the chair.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented a report relative to the street cleaning contract.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Long moved that the report be published at length in the Corporation papers, and in the Sunday Times and Sunday Atlas.

Alderman Jeremiah moved as an amendment, that the publication be in the four papers having the largest circulation.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was carried.

PAVED HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the low and marshy lots between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, near the East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Assisted Committee in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new street-sprinkling (Glover's patent) for Engine Company Number Fifty-one, the cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to convey to the sample to the President and Directors of the German Hospital, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the intersection of the southeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, running thence southwesterly one hundred and five feet, thence southerly one hundred and two feet, thence easterly three hundred and twenty-five feet, thence northerly one hundred and twenty-three feet, thence westerly one hundred and ninety-five feet, to the point of beginning, to be used exclusively as a site for the hospital building, and at a hospital, the property to be used for the purpose of the hospital, and to revert back to the City in case the said property, or the buildings to be erected thereon, shall cease to be used for other than the uses and purposes of a German Hospital.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Lainhart for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest thereon from the date of the completion of said contract, being the balance due for the repair of macadamized road, from Seventy-second-street, first to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and charge the same to its proper account, or to the account of "Streets, Regulations, &c."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Preamble recited that the Comptroller believed himself prohibited from paying the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars voted the Prison Association, because the same did not receive a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Common Council, with resolution that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be appropriated to the Prison Association of New-York, and the Comptroller is directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the said Association for the aforesaid amount.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen adjourned until next Thursday, the fourteenth instant, at three o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late THEODORUS BERGEN, (the title of which has been in the family ever one hundred years) will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by M. C. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, THURSDAY, May 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the executors. The tract comprises about 70 ACRES, or 800 LOTS, slightly elevated on NEW-YORK BAY, midway between Bay Ridge Dock and the new proposed ferry to New-York, having an extensive water front, with a magnificent view of New-York Bay and surroundings. The Greenwood and Bay Ridge Railroad cars pass through the property every five minutes; it is within 30 minutes' ride of all the ferries.

CAPITALISTS WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE THE PROPERTY.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' No. 67 Cedar-st., or of L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 62 Nassau-st., (Room No. 5,) New-York.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—Pursuant to the articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, notice is hereby given that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1868, when all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868.

The undersigned Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

249 lots in Blackstone's addition to Chicago, and 288 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch, and lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.

47 lots in Hughes's addition, westside of North Branch.

2 lots in original town of Chicago.

Also, the original charter, contracts, and assets, to about one thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 52 lots, on which there are outstanding aggregate of about $[illegible].

Of these lots 4,700 feet on a navigable canal, of 160 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

Also, 1,000 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects on hand at the time are sold.

MARLON H. OGDEN, Trustee.

Omaha, March 26, 1868.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 20th-st., with the corner of Lexington-av., a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of a large number of Hotels, Theatres, Railroad and omnibus lines. Enquire of

RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 24 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 24 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground 50 feet westerly side of 7th-av., 100 feet deep, 50 feet wide in rear, adjoining the corner on the 20th-st. side, being 200 feet 7th-av., containing eight lots. The property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of M. BIKER, No. [illegible] 7th-av.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—3,500 acres, mostly oak, on navigable water, represented by well improved farms. The most valuable tract in the State and for sale at the wonderfully cheap of easy access to market; and easy terms.

JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, on easy terms, 500 lots and 25 houses, situated between the East River and 9th-st., and north 7th-st. and Bushwick-av. Apply to C. S. HUNTING, 318 6th-av., New-York, or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th-sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—IN NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., a first-class, full-sized brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, deliverable on 30 days' notice. For sale, with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 48 WEST-ST., BETWEEN [illegible] and Broadway.—Rent—will let to [illegible]. Apply of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT TO EXCHANGE.—THE [illegible] Fifth-st., [illegible] Fifth-st. Will exchange for a Fifth-st. Fifth Ward, or Greenwich or Bleecker-st. and Sixth-av. Apply to [illegible], No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE, THE [illegible] CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with grounds, [illegible] Bay, L. I. For bathing and fishing accommodations [illegible] Island Sound. Apply to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HOLLY MANOR.
WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOODS.
WALLACK'S—THE SPANIARD.
BURTON'S GARDEN—LAST OF THE PORMERS.
LAURA KEENE'S—LA FAR ABRIUS.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT NATURAL HAIR FLOW from 11 to 5 and from 7 to 10—Curiosities and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.
BOUFFE'S—(No. 728 Broadway)—THE ALPS AT SUNRISE—CONCERT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
HOPE CHAPEL—DUTTON'S SIX PANORAMAS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY—THE SAGUIVY.
BODWORTH'S HALL—(806 Broadway)—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

To OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD MARSH is the only authorized carrier from this office. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is reported, *via* Cairo, that Gen. GRANT has fought a severe battle at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, Miss., and defeated the rebels. The fight is said to have lasted an entire day.

There is no late news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. At last accounts from the Rappahannock, the opposing armies were again facing each other on the opposite banks of the river.

A rebel telegram, a few days ago, announced that the National force advancing to the rear of Vicksburgh had been repulsed on the 6th inst., at one of the ferries on the Big Black River. A telegram was received in Washington yesterday from Gen. GRANT, dated the 6th inst., stating that his force was then on the Big Black, but saying nothing about any repulse, or even an engagement.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT's army to the Western papers state that the most direct route from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, and that now generally used, is across twelve miles of country to Richmond, La.; thence down a bayou on transports to Hard Times Landing, on the Mississippi, a few miles above the mouth of Big Black. This obviates the necessity of a wearisome trip of seventy miles by land, and enables the army to be provisioned at the present locality quite easily.

An order was received at headquarters in Louisville on Sunday from Gen. BURNSIDE, instructing the military authorities to issue no passes south of that point to any persons, excepting those who are citizens and residing south of Louisville, unless permission is granted by Gen. ROSECRANS.

Col. STRAIGHT's disaster in Georgia, according to a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is attributed to his having been supplied with broken down and inferior animals at Nashville. He could not have been one hundred miles ahead of FORREST, as the rebels say, when FORREST commenced the pursuit, as rebel cavalry appeared on the northern bank of the Tennessee the next day after Col. STRAIGHT left the river. Dispatches from Col. STRAIGHT himself have been received as late as the evening after the fight at Blountsville, in which he reports he gave the rebels a severe defeat.

Letters from Port Royal, dated May 6, announce the departure of the Seventh Connecticut on an expedition to capture a rebel force which had been prowling around Seabrook Island. The rebels have a large battery at Legareville, just the other side of Cole's Island, which adjoins Folly Island. This battery can just command the lower extremity of Folly Island. The other day the rebels opened with this battery upon what they supposed to be Gen. VODGES' headquarters. Their shots fell short, although within range; and the *Paunee* replied vigorously to the hostile fire.

From intercepted rebel letters, intended for citizens of Norfolk, it has been ascertained that the rebels intend making a raid with their new *Merrimac* between the middle of June and the 1st of July.

From gentlemen who passed through Pittsburgh on Monday, the *Gazette* learns that Col. MULLIGAN had fallen back to Moundsville, twelve miles below Wheeling, and that one wing of the rebel army had taken Middlebourne, Tyler County. The other wing was threatening Parkersburgh, and were reported but a short distance from that place. The rebels were running off all the cattle, stock, &c. Most of the able-bodied men of Wheeling had gone out with the militia, and a large number of the business houses were closed.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* learns that about 800 rebel sympathizers, fully armed, met at Dobson's Prairie, about twelve miles from Marshall, in Clark County, on May 9, for the purpose of drill *and parade. They were instructed in the exercise* by two men—one belonging to MORGAN'S gang, and the other to Gen. PRICE'S army—and gave evidence that they were fully acquainted with military tactics. Parties of Copperheads have been holding meetings and drilling at Castleton, six miles north of Marshall, also at Martinsville. The meeting on Saturday seemed to be a concentration of the forces for parade, etc. The same paper notices the arrival at Springfield of JOHN ARMURE and G. W. SAMPSON, living near Athens, in Menard County, who had been arrested for treason, by order of Gen. ASHEN.

It is stated by the Washington *Chronicle*, that the majority of the Court-Martial before whom VALLANDIGHAM has been tried, have sentenced him to the Dry Tortugas for two years, while the minority are in favor of sending him South, with the injunction not to return until the war is over.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from Mexico of an important character, by way of Havana, received by the steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port last evening. The latest authentic news from Puebla is to the 23d ult., at which time the city was still in possession of the Mexicans, and was likely to continue so. The French appear to have lost some of the important positions gained by them at the date of our last previous advices, and to have been forced back to the fort of San Javier. One account even goes so far as to say they have abandoned the siege entirely, and have fallen back on their original position at Amalucan, on the road to Amalucan. This, however, is probably an overstatement of the case. A private letter received in Havana states, that since the first occupation of the Fort San Javier, the French army has not obtained any advantage. Several attacks have been made upon various points, but always with ill success, and sometimes with absolute defeat. On the 19th they opened a cannonade upon the Carmen Fort, which lasted forty hours, when a breach was made. Several columns then proceeded to make an assault, but they were driven back by the bravest [illegible] their killed and wounded. Their losses have been very heavy.

The American Home Missionary Society held its thirty-seventh annual meeting at Irving Hall last evening. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., presided, and addresses were made by HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. JOSEPH E. ROY, of Chicago, Ill. The Treasurer's report was read by CHARLES STORRS, Esq., showing that the receipts were $184,904 59, and the expenditures $172,000 56. There are, however, claims against the Society of $60,281 21, to meet which there is in the treasury but $25,425. The receipts were $15,882 79 more than the previous year, and the expenditures $22,345 26 less—the latter occasioned by the Presbyterian Church Committee taking care of that denomination.

The American Tract Society held its Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting, yesterday morning, at Irving Hall. Right Rev. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. H. G. Weston, D. D., Rev. Joseph F. Duryea, Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, Rev. Dr. DeWitt, and the Chairman. The operations of the Society *—especially in the work of evangelizing the army* and the contraband, was generally approved. The receipts of the Society, last year, were $159,197, 60—making, with the balance in the Treasury, $251,416 10. The expenses were $239,063 66, leaving a balance of $12,352 12 on hand. The Society printed, during the year, 161,005,062 pages—upward of $40,000 worth of which was distributed gratuitously.

The anniversary of the American Tract Society of Boston, was held at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon. The annual report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. WEBBER, by which it appears that the total receipts in the Business Department for the past year were $82,854 68; expenditures, $80,001 51; in the charitable Department, the receipts were $54,825 95; expenditure, $44,745 04. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. W. ALVORD, Rev. G. S. F. SAVAGE, of Chicago, and Rev. E. N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston.

The New-York Sunday School Union held its Forty-seventh Anniversary in Irving Hall on Tuesday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. BALL, Rev. J. DWIGHT TALLMADGE and Rev. Dr. RUDDER. In the P. M. Anniversaries for the children were held in many churches in the City.

The Convention of Methodist laymen, in favor of a Lay representation in the Church Conferences, was held yesterday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue. Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, was elected permanent President, and Gov. CANNON, of Delaware, and some twenty other prominent laymen, Vice-Presidents. Gov. WRIGHT addressed the Convention at considerable length, in favor of the objects for which it had been called together, and at the conclusion of his remarks, the body adjourned till to-day.

A meeting, under the auspices of the Irish Relief Executive Committee of Brooklyn, was held at the Academy of Music in that city, last evening, for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the distress now prevailing in Ireland. The house, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather, was only moderately filled, although tickets to the number of at least 4,000 had been sold—each ticket at 50 cents. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presiding, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and approved. Addresses in aid of the cause were made by A. W. DOUGLASS, Esq., Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHEAD, and others.

The anticipated fight for $250 a side, between ELLIOTT and DUFF, came off at Weehawken yesterday morning. After fighting twelve rounds in the space of little over half an hour, DUFF was declared winner, in consequence of a foul blow given him by ELLIOTT. About 500 of the "gentry" were present. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Sheriffs of Hudson County and Hoboken to break up the affair. Several policemen in disguise were on the ground, but did not interfere.

Yesterday the steamer *Cosmopolitan* from Hilton Head brought to this city 198 sick and discharged soldiers, and 91 soldiers transferred to New-York hospitals. They were sent to David's Island. Also 39 sick soldiers arrived in Jersey City from Washington. They were sent to the hospital on Lexington Avenue.

The Nashville *Union* expresses the greatest anxiety regarding the manner in which the people of that city are to be subsisted during the coming Summer and Fall. With all the avenues of trade cut off last year, and an army garrisoning the city, the supplies of provisions which had accumulated there were soon consumed, and the army compelled to forage upon the surrounding country. The best cattle, &c., in the hands of farmers, were impressed to an extent which reduced the stock to a bare sufficiency for the subsistence of the farmers themselves. The country has been so thoroughly stripped that the butchers find it impossible to supply the city with fresh meats; and it seems, at present, that the family market will, ere long, be totally without such supplies. The few hogs left in the country, instead of being reserved for butchery in the Fall, are being slaughtered for present necessities. The *Union* urges that the restrictions which have been placed upon trade, ought to be immediately so far removed, that merchants and families desiring to do so, can lay in meat and breadstuffs in quantities sufficient to relieve apprehensions of suffering, before the dry season closes the river against them.

The *Ace Gentz*, one of the new iron-clads, a river Monitor, has just gone down to Cairo from St. Louis, and will at once join the fleet at Vicksburgh.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, GEO. HETTRICH and JOHN BIONDOW severally pleaded guilty to assault and battery. HETTRICH was remanded, and BIONDOW was fined 6 cents. In the case of EDWARD JONES, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on JOHN CONNOLLY, it was erroneously stated that CONNOLLY had died from the effects of his wounds. This is a mistake; his injuries were not serious.

In the *habeas corpus* case of JAMES P. HAMILTON, of Georgia, which was to have been argued, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the parties having the prisoner in charge did not appear, and an attachment was issued against Capt. ARMSTRONG, of the Park Barracks, the custodian of HAMILTON, for contempt of court. HAMILTON, meantime, has been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Gen. WOOL, and Capt. ARMSTRONG has left town.

The Stock Market was again much excited yesterday, particularly on Erie and the Western Railways and the Pacific Mail and Canton. Gold, ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. higher, closing 149⅝. Exchange, 163½@164½. Money in good supply, at 6 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street. The sales of U. S. Stock of the 5-20 year 6 ⅌ cent. issue amounted to $1,312,000.

Low grades of Flour were more active yesterday, at uniform prices. Corn was freely offered and purchased at reduced rates. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Coffee, Metals, Molasses, Cotton, Fruit, Seeds, Rice, Salt, Saltpetre, Spices, Chemicals and Tobacco were inactive. Sugars, Oils, Mackerel and Smoked Herring were more sought after. Moderate transactions were reported in Provisions, chiefly in hog products, at easier prices. Tallow, Whiskey and Freights were less active. Jobbers reported a livelier business in Dry Goods, resulting from the execution of fresh country orders, but the tendency of prices, both privately and at auction, was toward a lower range. The commission and importing houses were not doing much. There were 578 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are generally overstocked this week, though all the cattle were sold, and at advanced rates. The shed season is drawing to a close, and from a surfeit of fish, citizens once more turn with a relish to the savory beef steak, thus creating a good demand for cattle. Beeves foot up 4,309 for the week, viz., 1,491 at the great Forty-fourth-street market; 556 at BROWNING & O'BRIEN'S, in Sixth-street; 319 at Bergen and Weehawken; and 132 bought by the butchers at Albany and taken direct to slaughter-houses. Those offered at Forty-fourth-street were eagerly bought up at an advance of fully ¼c. ⅌ lb. over last week's prices, or 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., net weight, for prime animals, 11c.@11½c. for medium grades—the average of all kinds being over 11c. The entire stock was sold out early, but butchers got a full supply of beef, which will last them a week. Sheep and Lambs are in excess of present wants, and are not selling as well by near ½c. ⅌ lb. as they were one week ago. Good unshorn Sheep can be bought, to-day, for 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Some very fat sheared Sheep were sold for 7c. Receipts for the week, 6,814. Live Hogs are 1c. lower and are in larger supply than can be [illegible] Receipts, 11,632.

The State Convention of the Loyal Leagues.

We are glad to know that large preparations are being made to insure that the Convention of the Loyal Leagues of the State, to be held at Utica on the 27th inst., in pursuance of the resolution of the great Madison-square gathering, shall be worthy of the occasion. The design is to give concentrated expression to the war spirit of the Empire State. If properly carried out, it cannot fail to have a prodigious influence in reassuring and reanimating the loyal people throughout the North. New-York has an influence proportioned to her magnitude and power. When she speaks at all, she is listened to; when she speaks with emphasis, she is sure to *carry a special moral force.*

It is the more important that this demonstration should be a just exponent of the war feeling of our State, in view of the fact that the advocates of peace have issued a call for a State Convention the week afterward to indorse their sentiments. The leaders of the Peace party have appealed to the public with a distinctness and directness which we cannot help respecting, notwithstanding their policy would be so fatal. In their summons to the people, they say: "After more than two years continual and unceasing military conflict, we are for taking one step on the road of peaceful effort. *We are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace.*" This is the exact opposite of the policy sought to be promoted by the Utica Convention, which, in the words of its call, is "to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war which it is compelled to wage in its own defense against a groundless and wicked rebellion, and to put forth all efforts and submit to any sacrifices which may be necessary to destroy the military power arrayed against the Government of the United States." Both calls are addressed to the people without regard to past political divisions, or to present differences of opinion upon party questions. The issue is fairly made on the intrinsic merits of the two policies; and the appeal, in each case, is put on its own exclusive grounds. The comparative magnitude and spirit of the two demonstrations, occurring with so brief an interval between, will be particularly noted not only by the entire North, but by the people of every rebel State. It will be taken as the index of the present predominant sentiment of the great State of New-York, and will tell one way or the other with peculiar effect.

The truth is, as every loyal man in this State knows, that the immense majority of our people are opposed to any pacific advances whatever to the treasons that new rules at Richmond; and that they mean to make inexorable and unremitting war upon it until it submits to rightful authority, or is exterminated from the face of the earth. The popular spirit, whatever the little ripples on the surface, is as strong on this subject as it has been at any time since the war begun. It pervades the entire Republican party, and the great mass of the Democratic party. The body of our people are not so simple as not to know that any overtures to the Confederacy will be taken merely as a confession of impotence and despair, and will only confirm it in its arrogance and contumacy. Nor are they so craven as to will down into the attitude of a suppliant because they have been hurt and don't like hard blows. They understand thoroughly that there is no possible way to restore the unity of the Republic but by putting down the rebellion by the strong arm; they know that there is the power to do this, and their will is as fixed as fate that, under God, it shall be done. What is wanted now is that this understanding and purpose shall be once more made manifest to the world. We have not a doubt that the summons will be heeded, and that a response will be given by the truly loyal people of all parties that will appal every recreant, and be accepted from Maine to Texas as a conclusive pledge that the first of the States will maintain the war policy of the Government, if need be, to its last dollar and its last drop of blood.

The returned veterans of the war in all parts of the State, are to be on the ground at Utica; and a portion of the proceedings of the assemblage are to be expressly adapted to render them their deserved tribute. It is a most excellent arrangement. The hearts of all loyal men burn within them to do honor to the noble fellows who, in the bloody field, have made such splendid fight for the *old flag, and so gloriously vindicated* that proudest of all State mottoes, "Excelsior." Send them on;—the unscathed, the scarred, the mutilated—even the wounded who can travel, for the blessings of the people will do them a world of good. Send them all on. There shall be a high fraternization of the people with the heroes of the war, that shall ratify and sanctify the vow of the people to remain faithful to the war. These veterans are the representatives of a hundred and fifty thousand sons of New-York who are still in the field. Honor done to them will be virtually done to all. Every New-York soldier will be nerved all the more stoutly for it. He will be made once more sure that there is a community of spirit between him and those he left behind him; and will know that he is not fighting in vain—that though he himself may be stricken down, the cause will still live. The civilian, in beholding these living mementoes of the gallantry, and devotion, and fortitude of his brothers under arms, will be penetrated with a livelier shame than ever of every despondent feeling, and an intenser abhorrence of every factious suggestion. The occasion may be, and we trust will be, of incalculable benefit to both army and people.

Let nothing be left undone to insure a magnificent rally. It behooves not only every Loyal League, but every loyal individual, to labor to that end. Efforts made in this way are as truly a service to the Government as deeds of arms. The Government [illegible] of [illegible] much need of moral as of physical support. It is just as much the part of the civilian to furnish the one, as it is for the soldier to render the other. The Republic, in this its day of peril, expects *every man* to do his duty.

The Death of Stonewall Jackson.

In the death of Stonewall JACKSON the rebels have unquestionably lost by far their greatest military leader, in the peculiar style of strategy which has made his name famous. Immediately after the secession of Virginia he appeared on the scene, and ever since then he has been one of the foremost figures. He was the leader in the first hostile act of the Secessionists of Virginia—the march upon Harper's Ferry. In the first great action of the war, the battle of Manassas Plains, he took part, and one of his characteristic personal and military qualities, expressed in his title of "Stonewall," first appeared. In every great battle fought since that time by the main rebel army, and in many minor affairs, he has been a leading actor—in the Peninsular battles, where he was the first to attack on right; in the second battle of Manassas; at the battle of Antietam; at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and lastly at the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d, in which engagement he received his death-wound—inflicted accidentally, it is said, by one of his own men. His campaign up and down the Shenandoah Valley, in the Spring of last year, and his series of engagements with Gens. BANKS and FRÉMONT, were only inferior in importance to the six or seven first-class battles in which he played his part. In each of the battles in which he acted subordinately, he was generally assigned to the peculiar and critical duties of opening the assault, making a dashing movement upon the flank or rear, or seizing and holding a point which might be called the key of the situation. In a short letter, written by him about a year ago, in reply to the accusation of having written a piece of sentimental poetry, he denied the general imputation, and said that the only ambition of his life was to serve the South, and to give a practical illustration of some of the simplest rules of War. These rules seem to have been celerity of movement, concentration of force, and rapid, persistent, and heavy blows on his adversary's most vulnerable point—while the body with which he operated he kept in an extraordinary state of mobility. The numerical strength of that force seems to have varied from the twelve or fifteen thousand he commanded in the Shenandoah Valley to the forty thousand he was usually credited with in the great battles.

The traits of Stonewall JACKSON's personal character are nearly as familiar to the public as his military feats. He was a man of narrow mind, but of tremendous will and indomitable purpose; and he flung the great energy of his nature into all that he undertook. He was strictly moral and fanatically religious; and the fact that he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church shows that he stood well with his brethren. He was an acute political speculator and an ardent devotee of the Southern State Rights school. Like Gen. LEE himself, he was, however, a theoretical Unionist up to the very date of Virginia's secession; and, like LEE, he is said to have struggled long in deciding between his duty to his country and his devotion to Virginia; and it was only when his own State drew the sword, that he at last determined to follow her fortunes. He was but 37 years of age at the time of his death—was a graduate of West Point, an active in the Mexican war, and at the time of the breaking out of secession, was a Professor in the Military Institute in Lexington, Va. His death is a tremendous and irreparable loss to the secession cause, as no other rebel of like character has been developed during the war. He will figure in history as one of the ablest of modern military leaders; and it will only be the brand of *traitor* on his name that will consign him to infamy, as it has brought him to an untimely grave.

STREIGHT'S CAVALRY RAID.—The cavalry (or rather, mounted infantry) force of Col. STREIGHT, which the rebels claim has fallen into their hands, was on its way to Rome, Ga., to destroy the rebel powder-mill and iron-works at that place, and also to break up certain railroad communications. The expedition was projected by General ROSECRANS, and left Corinth under escort of a heavy infantry force, under General DODGE, some three weeks since. Gen. *Dodge pushed as far east as Tuscumbia, Ala.*, and had four fights on his way—two at Bazzard's Roost, and the others at Bear Creek and Town Creek;—the precise location of the battle-fields it is difficult to give, but they are all near the line dividing Alabama from Mississippi, in the north. From Tuscumbia, STREIGHT's horsemen started across Alabama for Rome. The preceding fights, however, had put the rebels on the alert, and a cavalry force, under the guerrilla FORREST, was detached from BRAGG's army to operate against them. They seem to have very soon fell in with a part of STREIGHT's raiders, and attacked them; but STREIGHT pushed straight on for Rome, relying upon the pluck of his men and the bottom of his horses, and fighting the rebels constantly as he went. Finally the pursuing rebels overmastered him, and took, we know not how large a part of his force, captive—BRAGG, in his brief report of the affair, claiming that the whole detachment are prisoners.

This was by far the most dangerous of the recent cavalry raids. STONEMAN swept down to Richmond without warning and unmolested; but DODGE's infantry force, covering STREIGHT's advance, had fighting with the enemy almost from the moment it left Corinth, and thus the rebels were warned. GRIERSON galloped through Mississippi, and there were none to oppose him unless taken from the army at Vicksburgh, from which they could not be spared; but Col. STREIGHT's expedition led round for a long distance in and near the rear of BRAGG's army, which was lying in quiet at Tullahoma, and from which a large force could easily be detached, as soon as it was known by the fighting near Corinth that the movement had begun. Col. STREIGHT, though, it did not extend over as large a territory as that of Col. GRIERSON, and though not as flashy as that of Gen. STONEMAN, was infinitely more perilous and dangerous of the [illegible] expedition has really [illegible] prior, it seems to have been after the most heroic efforts on his part, for he had almost reached the point in Georgia at which he aimed, and Gen. BRAGG claims that the capture was made "after five days and nights of fighting and marching."

CHARLESTON IN ENGLAND.—The English journals at hand by the latest mail discuss very fully the news they had received of the last attack on Charleston. They view the matter almost entirely in its scientific aspects, and come to conclusions as varied and inconclusive as those reached by different classes of speculators in this country.

Our repulse is not generally made a pretext for pressing intervention or for their "friendly offices" to us. Mr. SEWARD's famous dispatch of February last, in reply to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, seems to have put a pretty effectual quietus on that style of argument, of which we used to hear so much.

The *London Times* and other journals dwell a great deal on the terribly discouraging effect the repulse must have had upon the North—"more discouraging than any previous reverse of the war"—"discouragement in the very date and locality of the event," etc. It's a mistake. We are very hard to discourage now. We have got beyond the time when we were easily discouraged. In the early part of the war we were often affected in this way, and after every trivial reverse, thousands cried to give up the contest—it was no use. But now we have grown harder, and shall probably grow much harder yet. We push right on through storms, darkness and disaster—though the storms rage never so wildly, the heavens be ever so black, or though every step be encompassed with disaster. We are, at last, firmly set to achieve the work, and the immovable conviction that we shall ultimately and gloriously triumph sustains us through every fortune.

REBEL NEGROES.—We have, from one of our Mississippi gunboat correspondents, confirmation of the statement already made by our correspondent with Gen. GRANT's land force, that the troops who manned the rebel batteries and fought the action in the recent battle at Grand Gulf, were *negroes*. The writer is in a position to speak knowingly, for he was not only present at the engagement, but, we believe, had a hand in it, and saw the enemy with his own eyes, as well as felt him. He says:

"The guns in the rebel batteries were manned almost wholly by *negroes*, a single white man, or perhaps two, directing operations. There is no mistake on this point. The writer was near enough to the batteries for him to observe from time to time the color of the rebel gunners. Many others—all who took any notice—concur in this."

The rebel negroes, in this engagement, seem to have fought extremely well; and the rebel journals claim the battle as a great victory. They were unflinching and persistent; and though we have finally succeeded in capturing Grand Gulf, there is no doubt that our iron-clad and other gunboats suffered severely, and were repulsed in their first essays. Now that JEFF. DAVIS is convicted of using negro soldiers to support his tottering power and to overthrow the Union, we do not see that he can carry out the proclamation of December last, denouncing our negro troops, and denying them, when captured, the privileges of prisoners of war.

CORRECTION.—We spoke on Monday of the news from the Philadelphia papers concerning the advance upon Richmond as having been sent *by telegraph* from Philadelphia to this City, and as having thus passed under the notice of the Government Censor. We have since learned that this was not so. It came from Philadelphia here by special messenger, and was only committed to the telegraph from this City to Boston, over the Independent line.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The case of ANDREW HALL, the slave claimed under the Fugitive Slave law by G. W. DUVALL, of Maryland, was before the Supreme Court of the District to-day. Judge CARTER refused to pass upon the constitutionality of the law, it having been already decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. He said no man can be arrested and returned to a disloyal master. The Court ordered further argument, which was set for some day this week, on two points—first, whether the powers delegated to the old Circuit Court of the District were transferred to this Court. The Chief Justice of the Circuit Court had been the properly designated party to execute the law, and it was to be decided whether the Justices of this Court possessed the same powers; and second, whether the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law applied to the District of Columbia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday and to-day are over $375,000.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. CURTIS returned from the Army to-day. He spent several days among the troops, visiting the wounded, and attending specially to the interests of his Pennsylvanians. He reports the army in capital condition, and in good spirits.

SEIZURES UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Seizures of considerable property here have at last begun. Marshal HARRY to-day seized, under the Confiscation act, the property of CHAS. A. WALLACE, now in the service of the rebel Government. He is a brother of Major WALLACE, and of DORSEY or WALLACE, editor of the *Star*. Millions of other property await the action of the Government, including the property of Mr. CORCORAN, now in France.

ASSISTANT WAR-SECRETARY WATSON.

The Assistant Secretary of War, PETER H. WATSON, went to the State of New-York to-day, to find in the quiet of a Delaware County farm, the health and strength which he has so prodigally wasted in the service of the Government. When the history of the gigantic struggle to save the Great Republic is written, mention will be made of those men who nobly and in the recesses of departmental burrows, have, with complete conscientiousness, great intelligence and that rare courage which dares pursue a line of duty through obloquy [illegible] and armies, crested navies, guarded the Treasury, audited accounts, [illegible] among those none will take a more honorable or lasting place than the Assistant War-Secretary, WATSON.

THE FOREIGN LOAN.

It is understood that Secretary CHASE received by the last Hessian advices from Messrs. J. WALKER to the effect that he would probably negotiate, within the ensuing week, a loan of one hundred millions on seven-thirty terms, interest payable in London.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Arrangements have already been completed by Col. HOFFMAN for the exchange of all Union officers and soldiers captured by the rebels in late battles on the Rappahannock. Nearly all of the rebel prisoners have been sent to City Point.

THE WOUNDED.

Almost all of our wounded have been brought here from the hospitals at Potomac Creek and Falmouth. Medical supplies have been sent across the Rappahannock for the use of our wounded.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following Examining Surgeons were appointed to-day by Commissioner BARRETT: Robert Fraser, Camden, N. Y.; Livingston Rowood, Schenectady, N. Y.; James P. Osborne, Pelerville, Vt.; Alexander Stewart, Shippensburgh, Penn.

COLORED TROOPS.

The colored men of Alexandria are imitating the example set by their brethren here, and have commenced the organization of a regiment. Well-informed persons assert that there are six thousand able-bodied negroes in this region ready to enlist as soon as proper inducements are offered by the Authorities.

NO PASSES.

The Secretary of War has directed that while the Army of the Potomac remains in its present position, no passes shall be granted to persons to visit it for the purpose of obtaining the bodies of their friends killed in the late engagement.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

A dispatch received to-day by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, from Gen. SUMNER, says that MOSBY is again on the war-path with three hundred guerrillas, and at present is operating in the vicinity of Leesburgh.

THE REBEL FORCE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

A letter received to-day by a Schenectady gent, from a rebel Major confined in Fort Delaware, says the rebel force in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed seventy thousand. The writer admits that the rebel loss is much greater than the Federal.

THE D'UTZERT CASE.

The testimony for the defense in Col. D'UTZERT's case was closed to-day. Upon his request, D'UTZERT was granted until next Wednesday to prepare a speech.

CONTRACTS.

Among the contracts solicited and proposals made in the War Department last week, are the following: E. B. ROGERS, of New-York, proposes to sell two steamers, one for $17,500, the other for $9,000, or to charter them; R. THE SILVERTOOTH, of Albany, proposes to sell the new steamer *City of Albany* for $80,000; also, a new steamer now building at Albany for $35,000; A. P. PARTRIDGE & CO., of New-York, propose to charter the propeller P. P. *Barnum* for $200 per day, on long time—the value of the vessel is $40,000; A. BURNS, of New-York, proposes to lease two buildings in that City to the Government for confining prisoners—one at $100 per month and the other at $250 per month—or to provide rations for 1,000 or 1,500 men at $18 per month each; FRICK & WALSH, of New-York, offer 10,000 infantry accoutrements at $2 50; CALHOUN, LACEY & CO., of New-York, offer horse equipments at $22; C. S. BROOKS, of New-York, offers horse equipments at $24 50; STARR, ARMS & CO., of Yonkers, N. Y., offer 2,000 Starr's pistols at $22; JOHN HOFF, of New-York, offers 20,000 Prussian muskets at $4, 6,000 Sohl rifles at $6, 600 Chasseur de Vincennes at $18.

DISMISSED.

An order dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 5, reads thus:

"The sentence of dismissal, in the case of First Lieut. WILLIAM L. GRAY, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, promulgated in General Orders, No. 12, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, is inoperative, in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings of the Court-martial. Lieut. GRAY is, however, dismissed by direction of the President of the United States, on the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, to date from Feb. 18, 1863, when the said order was issued; he having been found guilty of 'disobedience of orders,' and 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'"

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

GEN. HALLECK NOT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The *Star* says, that it has reason to believe that there is no truth in the story that Gen. HALLECK designs taking the field in person, in the next movement of the Army of the Potomac.

AN ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War has directed that while the Army of the Potomac remains in its present position, no passes shall be granted to persons to visit it with the view of obtaining the bodies of deceased friends.

NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

A telegram was received here to-day from Gen. GRANT, dated the 6th inst., when his force was on the Big Black River, which says nothing whatever of having had an engagement on the day when, according to a rebel telegram, it was alleged that he was repulsed.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Capt. CHARLES S. ROGERS, commanding United States steamer *Sacramento*, reports that on the night of the 1st instant he captured, in the vicinity of the entrance to Wilmington, N. C., the English schooner *Wanderer*, from Nassau, while endeavoring to run the blockade. She was cleared for Beaufort, N. C., and was loaded with salt and herrings.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN CAPTURED.

The Navy Department, to-day, received information, from the proper authorities at Fort Monroe, that the officers and men of the following vessels, who had from time to time been made prisoners by the rebels, have been exchanged, viz.: *Those of the steamers Mercedita, Queen of the West, Harriet Lane, Isaac Smith* and *Columbia*, and of the schooner *Tacony*.

NAVAL.

Acting Master J. D. WARREN has been promoted to be an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the storeship *Release*.

Acting Master CHARLES H. BROWN, of the steamer *Oneida Lake*, has been promoted to be Volunteer Lieutenant, and Acting Ensign WILLIAM S. MOSES, of the same vessel to be Acting Master.

Acting Master F. A. MILLER has been ordered to the steamer *James Adger*, and Acting Ensign G. A. CATHCART, to the steamer *Memphis*.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels Refuse to Receive the Disloyal Citizens Sent Them by Gen. Foster—The Nine Months' Men Express a Determination to Re-enlist.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, May 7.

The United States steamer *Gen. Meade* leaves here for New-York at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

It is said that the rebels refuse to receive the disloyal citizens sent out of our lines yesterday, except those who can give security of their ability to take care of themselves.

Gen. FOSTER has recently paid a handsome tribute to the nine months' men in this department. Gen. FOSTER says there are no braver or better disciplined troops in the world, and from the day they entered the service they have not only successfully rivaled our veteran soldiers, but have proved more than a match for the enemy in every engagement.

A large majority of these nine months' soldiers have expressed a determination to reenlist for the war, after a month's furlough, provided they can return to this department and fight under their old chief, Gen. FOSTER.

Amusements.

Mr. MARETZEK, although the best of managers, is the most unfortunate of men. If his singer did not happen to be sick, or to have an appointment with their lawyers in Belgium, the weather is sure to be execrable. It is certain to happen that in some way or other there will be a good excuse for a bad attendance. Last evening, when "Rose"—a work that really pleases our public—was played, the attendance was of course affected by the storm that averted the opening of the Arcade, but there was an indication that, had it not been for these adverse circumstances, the audience would have been unanimously up to the old standard.

The opera was excellently given in all respects—the cast being essentially the same as last season, and not to be improved. Mme. Maretzek's role, however, fell to the lot of Mme. GUERRABELLA, who sustained it with admirable discretion, imparting to it a different reading, and thus avoiding comparison with her predecessor. It is seldom that we have heard this artiste to greater advantage. The music suits her voice, and dramatically she throws much grace and spirit into the impersonation of Jose. It is certainly one of her best parts.

The opera will be repeated on Saturday for a matinée. On Friday, Verdi's opera of "Arcido" will be given.

WINTER GARDEN.—TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Babes in the Wood," in which Mr. J. S. CLARKE first achieved his reputation in New-York, was revived at this theatre last night with complete success. The piece has been considerably improved, by being reduced to two acts, and was received with a continuous roar of laughter from its commencement to its close. Of Mr. CLARKE's *Beetle* it is sufficient to say that it is fitted to hang as a companion-picture to his *Toodles*. He was more than once called before the curtain to receive the congratulations of the house.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE LUSSAN will give her annual concert to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Signor CARUSSERES, Monsieur DE LA FERRERES, Monsieur ARTS, (violinist,) Mr. H. PATTISON, (pianist,) and Signor MORRA, (conductor.)

The Second and Sixteenth New-York Volunteers on their Way Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 13—2:44 P. M.

The Second and Sixteenth regiments New-York Volunteers left Camden at 10 o'clock, on their return home.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are others let hard to reach by the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription-price of the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all matters of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $18; twenty copies one year, $30. For every copy over twenty we will send an additional one dollar. The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON, No. 317 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Foote's Patent UMBRELLA LOCK STAND, is at once ingenious and useful, its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—New-York Times. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines, With valuable improvements. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses and Improved Supporters, of Hard Rubber, and a Variety of Truss, at Dr. KIDDE'S office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

French China, Richly decorated Dinner and Tea Sets in unusual variety. White and Plain Gilt Tea Sets at very low prices. A complete assortment of all kinds of White, Gilt and Fancy China. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Spring Clothing, AT EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the World, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Peckham's Cuticle Powder. The merciful man is kind to his beast. For fattening and improving all kinds of stock. Agents: CARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. For sale by all dealers.

Straw Hats. A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer. The best machine yet invented for wringing clothes. No family can afford to be without one. S. HAYES, General Agent, No. 402 Broadway.

Costiveness.—No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, and no one can expect to enjoy health permanently, who permits it, for it is contrary to the economy of the system and gives rise to a goodly proportion of the ills which afflict the human race. To neglect it, therefore, is to insure ill health of greater or less duration; yet, in attempting its removal, discrimination with regard to the remedies to be used is requisite. Violent purgatives temporarily remove obstructions, weaken the bowels, and reduce the strength of the patient, and are followed usually by greater constipation, rendering another and another dose necessary, until even the strongest cathartics lose their effect, and the patient's condition becomes deplorable. What is required is a gentle purgative—one having some action on the liver, and one that can be taken daily without impairing the strength of the patient, or injury to the system, until the tendency to constipation is removed. But few remedies have been found to meet these requirements, and of those few probably none have been so successful as demonstrated by many years' use, as Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They are usually taken every night at bedtime, or, in proper doses, to incommodence during the night, and producing no sickness or unpleasant effect during the day, so that persons may follow their usual avocations, whether of business or pleasure, in the same manner as if they had not taken the Pills. Their good effect will begin to be obvious after a week or two's use, particularly in greater energy of mind, and an increased energy and disposition to work and to enjoy life, and their continued use is the restoration of the health to the patient. Sold by RITCHEN, TYLER & CO., and at retail by Druggists generally.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth, upon the infallible treatment of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Genito-Urinary Organs, &c., by M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1, by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair cleanly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try it. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Best Sewing-machines in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Parker, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Two Things are Necessary in a Modern Family Sewing Machine. It should both stitch and embroider, otherwise it is not the machine for family use; your machine, you will be left to embroider it tediously by hand. GROVER & BAKER'S Premium Machines, No. 495 Broadway, are perfect stitchers and perfect embroiderers. No other family machines embroider.

Marble. MERCHANT TAILORING HAS REMOVED TO BROADWAY CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET. Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sen., who was connected with the old firm of A. & C. A. ARNOUX, and late of A. ARNOUX & SON, will hereafter be found at the above location. We offer all kinds of goods in the clothing line, and shall sell GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. NEW-YORK, May 14, 1863.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, 36 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

MARRIED.

DUNN—MOORE.—On Monday evening, May 11, by Rev. Henry Fox, JOHN DUNN and EMMA, only daughter of William Mosher, Esq., of New-York.

HOWE—WELLS.—On Tuesday, May 12, at the residence of R. J. Richards, Esq., by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, THOMAS C. HOWE and ELLEN WELLS, all of the City of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

MORGAN—BRANAN.—On Monday, May 11, by Rev. Dr. Gillette, Mr. WILLIAM H. MORGAN and Miss EMMIE E., daughter of A. G. Branan, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

FLUS—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, May 13, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAMES R. FLUS and MAGGIE, daughter of the late John B. Townsend, Esq., all of this City.

FURDY—FURDY.—On Tuesday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Ward, WILLIAM FURDY, of Rye, and CAROLINE, daughter of B. H. Furdy, Esq., of Harrison.

SMITH—UNDERHILL.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 13, at the residence of Alexander Underhill, by Rev. C. D. Reynolds, DANIEL SMITH, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and MARY F. UNDERHILL, daughter of Josiah J. Underhill, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THOMAS—CRAVEN.—At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, May 11, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., CHARLES W. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, and MARY A., eldest daughter of Commander T. Augustus Craven, U. S. N.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, May 13, of consumption, JENNIE F., wife of Samuel L. Austin, of Brooklyn, Mich., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Mr. Horace Austin, No. 50 South-4th-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Thursday,) May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRAIN.—GEORGE BRAIN, Iron founder, missing since Jan. 21, 1863, was found drowned on Tuesday, May 12, aged 65 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BLAUVELT.—On Wednesday, May 13, Mrs. JANE BLAUVELT, widow of John C. Blauvelt, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, D. Wood, Jr., No. 164 Bedford-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 14, at 6 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rockland County for interment on Friday, May 15.

☞ Patterson and Newburgh papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, May 13, FANNY PHILLIPS, youngest child of Harvey and Emily A. Brown, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 West 34th-st., on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CRAFT.—On Wednesday, May 13, ANDREW J., son of John and Eliza Craft, aged 20 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Hose Company No. 32, and the members of Insurance Patrol No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this (Thursday) afternoon, May 14, at 2 o'clock, at No. 1 Congress-st., without further invitation.

OSTIN.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 13, of diphtheria, HELEN MARGARET, second daughter of George Ostin, in the 16th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FALCONER.—On Tuesday, May 12, at his residence, PETER H. FALCONER, aged 41 years.

Funeral will take place from No. 100 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

JARVIS.—On Tuesday evening, May 12, of diphtheria, WILLIE, only child of William H. and ANNA E. H. Jarvis.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 14, at 4 o'clock, at No. 49 4th-st., South Brooklyn.

KEITH.—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 16th day of July last, Mrs. CAROLINE F. KEITH, wife of Rev. Cleveland Keith, of the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Shanghai, China.

Funeral services will be held in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of Mrs. Keith, and of her late husband, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LAFFERTS.—On Tuesday evening, May 12, EMMA FERTRUDE, daughter of Lewis and Phebe A. Lafferts, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Commerce-st.

LYON.—In Katonah, Westchester County, on Monday, May 11, WALTER SARTORIS LYON, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, to-day, May 14, at 2 o'clock.

LANE.—On Monday evening, May 11, MARY ISABELLA, wife of John Lane, aged 38 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Alexander T. and Andrew R. Trotter, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, from the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

SCHENCK.—On Monday evening, May 11, ANNA, daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Schenck, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. Willetts, Jerusalem, near Court-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., without more particular notice.

SUTHERLAND.—On Wednesday, May 13, of quick consumption, CHARLES FREDERICK SUTHERLAND, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, May 15, at the residence of his uncle, William E. Dodge, No. 232 Madison-av.

SHORRAKER.—In Reading, Conn., on Saturday, May 9, Rev. JOSHUA SHORRAKER, aged 77 years.

SAYRE.—In Mosak, Conn., on Saturday, May 9, Capt. JOSHUA SAYRE, for many years a resident of this City and Brooklyn, in the 64th year of his age.

VAN HOUTEN.—On Wednesday, May 6, at Fredericksburgh, Va., from wounds received in battle, GILBERT VAN HOUTEN, Colonel of the 21st regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 27 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 20 Centre-st., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, on Thursday morning, May 14, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting at the house. The remains will be taken to Fairmount by the 10 o'clock train, from Long Dock, Jersey City.

WATKINS.—On Monday evening, May 11, after a short illness, JAMES H. WATKINS, aged 20 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, and Corinthian Chapter, and the Lodge, Order to attend the funeral, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Valentine, No. 54 2d-av., corner 3d-st., on Thursday next, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATKINS.—After a short illness, JAMES H. WATKINS, aged 20 years.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 169, R. A. M., Morse and camp, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late companion, from his late residence, No. 54 2d-av., on Thursday, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order

ROYAL G. MILLARD, H. P.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 273.—MAY 12, 1863.

10, 7, 58, 23, 61, 52, 48, 31, 72, 80, 45, 29, 3.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 274.—MAY 13, 1863.

62, 26, 73, 46, 7, 45, 54, 5, 47, 56, 60, 23, 71, 42, 12, 44, 32, 8, 51, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS.

Devoted to PEACE AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. BENJAMIN WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The re-issue of this paper will commence on MONDAY, May 18, 1863.

Daily News, per annum.....Six dollars.
Daily News, six months.....Three dollars.
Daily News, single copies.....Two cents.
Weekly edition, per annum.....One dollar.

Communications to be addressed to BENJ. WOOD, New-York Daily News. No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York City.

Persons in this City and vicinity desiring to be served by carriers, will leave their address at this office.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILSON'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS. It requires no preparation. Leaves no scent or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN. Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, No. 344 Cent-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. B. Barnes; F. G. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

SPRING. I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Every satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves. P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 39 and 41 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED paper, for Carte de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturer of Photo. Materials, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

SPRING, 1863. OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS NOW READY. Comprising all the articles necessary for a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE. DEVLIN & CO., Broadway, corner Grand-st. Broadway, corner Warren-st.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, Made up in a Very superior style by DEVLIN & CO., Broadway, corner Grand-st. Broadway, corner Warren-st.

PURE BLOOD CURES.—WHEN THE BILE has not the requisite healthy qualities, we become costive. To restore the bile to a state of health, the blood must be purified. You cannot purify the blood but by occasional purgatives, and they should be continued for several days in succession; then there may be a greater or less interval of rest. Some persons have used BRANDRETH'S Pills every day in small doses until they became cured of costiveness, which had troubled them for over twenty years. The use of this medicine does not debilitate or require an increase of dose from continued use. They in fact strengthen the bowels, as exercise does the arms or legs.

DANIEL J. TENNY, of Astor House, New-York, cured himself of costiveness of ten years' standing by their use alone.

Mr. Cook, Editor of *Democratic Banner*, Bennington, Vt., cured of costiveness and dyspepsia by BRANDRETH'S Pills, when all other medicines had failed, and when his doctors prononced him incurable.

Mr. RUSS, of Rushwick, cured of debility and costiveness by BRANDRETH'S Pills, when he despaired of ever regaining his health.

Remember, attention will be given to persons whom BRANDRETH'S Pills have cured of costiveness of over twenty years' duration, and in cases where no natural action of the bowels had taken place in twenty years.

Principal Office, No. 324 Canal-st., New-York. For sale also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers. Get NEW STYLE.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR. Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of PHALON'S COOIN. FOR THE HAIR. Prepared (Not out of Stockings) For sale everywhere. SMALL BOTTLES 25 CENTS. LARGE BOTTLES 50 CENTS. TO PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE HUMAN HAIR. The only article discovered for promoting the health and strength of the Hair. ALL OFF at the Hair's root and glossy appearance of the Hair. PHALON & SON, and we recommend all to try it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER. Are the same quality and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free. For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States. BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES. STEPHEN PHILBIN, NO. 707 BROADWAY, Connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 FOURTH-STREET. Also, NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY-STREET. Is constantly receiving the Latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at every low RATES. Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS in PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

LILLIE'S SAFE TRIUMPHANT. SEE THE FOLLOWING LETTER. NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863. Sir: It is with no ordinary pleasure that we inform you that our Safe, purchased three years since, at Lillie's Agency, passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the 27th ult., preserving the entire contents in almost a perfect state. The lock works freely, and the safe will only require refitting and painting to be fit for future use. M. L. MARSH & SON. Wholesale Druggists, No. 189 Greenwich-st. To H. B. Russell, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Wrought-iron Safes, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

"IN HOC VINCES." ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS. This is the most remarkable medicinal compound ever offered to the public. It is an EXHILARANT TONIC. Composed of Calisaya Bark and Rhubarb, roots and extracts. It is of French origin. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 226, 228, 510, 156 Broadway; J. & J. GODDING, Druggists, No. 216 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, Druggist, No. 570 Broadway; THOS. BAILEY, Bilge House, and many others.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS. NEW STYLES. Just received from Paris, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS. For ladies and gentlemen. Same as low as TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE. A few Prussian smooth-bore muskets, Long Prussian Rifle Pieces, and 500 Chassepots de Vincennes Rifles. All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection. For particulars address Box 31 New-York Post-office.

PLANTS! PLANTS! A fine collection of Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Geraniums, Fuschias and all other bedding-out plants, and also a fine lot of Standard Roses for sale, by W. PITZ, PATRICK, Berlin, 25th-st. and Broadway. Baskets always on hand for those who want plants for the country.

AMERICAN WATCHES. GOLD AND SILVER. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES, warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly uniform, at wholesale and retail. by E. BIRDSEY, Manufacturer, No. 8 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DEAFNESS. NOISES IN THE HEAD, Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat, CATARRH CURED BY DR. VON EISENBERG. Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." NEW TESTIMONY. "NEW-YORK, May 6. I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician. THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-st."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863. I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill. SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

"WEST FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863. I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most celebrated practitioner in the City without the slightest relief. I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivalled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR."

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862. This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her immediately and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill. CARROLL J. POST, No. 82 South-st.

No. 128 Mercer-st., New-York. J. K. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the place of doing so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and in least so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg thank you for which I can only imperfectly express. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. "This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the child breathing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest, pain, and general weakness. Having heard of the great success performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as he has effected a perfect cure. I feel great confidence in his skill, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg, feeling a certainty of a speedy cure." FREDERICK WEBER, No. 249 4th-st.

OFFICE 816 BROADWAY.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. We, the undersigned, Bankers, Merchants, Brokers, being having seen quoted in the daily papers, stating that on and after the 1st of May, the Stock Exchange will open daily meetings in Pine-st., do declare that said card was unauthorized by us, and that we continue to meet, as usual, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Exchange-place and Hanover-st.

Brown Brothers & Co.,	George Moke,
J. Boorman Johnston & Co.,	E. Cunard,
Maitland, Phelps & Co.,	Wetherspoons, Kingsford & Co
Dennistoun & Co.,	Baillie & Lanier,
Babcock Bros. & Co.,	Rogers & Knoeland,
Richard Irwin & Co.,	Wm. Sherman,
Jas. Ollivett & Co.,	Lemoyne & Bell,
De Rham & Co.,	Delaunay & Clark,
Lees & Waller,	Aymar & Co.,
J. L. Pasteluze,	W. L. Booth & Son,
Phillips Gaspey & Co.,	Schepler & Co.,
Thos. Richardson & Co.,	Kirkland, Von Saehs & Co.,
Richard Bell,	Sherman & Wibert,
R. C. Paggeson,	Muller & Brown,
Bunge, Burlage & Co.,	A. Colnie & Co.,
H. Morgan's Sons,	Hamish, Sauer & Co.,
J. Philippe & Co.,	L. Lamont,
W. W. De Forest & Co.,	John Osborn,
Sparrowgrass Bros.,	Chas. Carow,
Kingan & Co.,	E. L. Maitland & Co.,
Hoyt & Co.,	Wm. Sherman & Co.,
Walter & Carhart Sons,	P. Harmony & Nephew,
Dutilh & Co.,	Geo. L. Hessen,
A. P. Pilot,	Chas. Moss,
Weston, Dortick & Co.,	H. S. Fraser,
Henninger & Gosling,	Maury Bros.,
Funck, Meinecke & Wendt,	Wm. Lawrence & Co.,
Tachirt & Co.,	Marcuse & Baltzer,
Hombee & Baichen,	Lentilhion & Fesser,
Kinninger & Pitaipie,	Wilson & Brown,
David Ogden,	A. Gaylus, De Rayter & Co.,
Jas. Hudson & Co.,	M. H. Rhodes,
F. Lubens & Co.,	John Riley,
C. Von Hoffman & Co.,	Redcomachie & Co.,
Ralph King & Nephew,	F. McDonald & Co.,
Weston & Gray,	Chas. Ed. Duer,
Kinnith, Nephew & Cune,	R. L. Hoyt & Co.,
R. M. Slosman & Edye,	Simon de Visser,
Meissner, Ackerman & Co.,	Trotsit, Schroder & Co.,
Fred. Probst & Co.,	Muller & Kruger,
Brockelman, Unger & Co.,	J. S. Moynan,
Ferrouots & Schmidt,	Trevor, Schmidt,
Sterling & Motes,	Geo. M. Bruggioth,
Ralli & Co.,	Chas. Ed. Johnston,
Chas. Luling & Co.,	Y. Cocsenary & Co.,
O. J. Schermerhorn,	Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.,
J. N. Smith & Co.,	Engelbern Zimmerly,
H. & F. W. Meyer,	John P. Abraham,
Napier & Welford,	Wm. Leffingwell,
R. T. Napier,	R. L. Schultz,
E. K. Alberson,	and many others.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall-st., corner of William. CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000. This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. For a period of ten months or longer.....4 per cent. Payable at 6 days' notice.....3 per cent. Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company. Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and families unaccustomed to the management of business, as well as Religious and Benevolent Institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

UP TOWN MILLINERY.—MRS. R. B. JANES, No. 1,243 Broadway, near 31st-st., has just opened a choice assortment of lace and straw bonnets, children's hats, ribbons, flowers, &c. Also, mourning bonnets at lowest cash prices.

UNION. EMANCIPATION AND UNIVERSAL EQUAL RIGHTS. EQUAL LEAGUE.—Headquarters northeast corner of 4th-ay. and 9th-st. The two organizations previously existing in this ward, composed of all parties, have been consolidated, and the following gentlemen, representative of political bodies, have been elected officers of the joint association: ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President. James G. King, Wm. Tilden, Vice Presidents. H. D. Sedgwick, Edward F. Davis, Secretaries. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Dr. A. Hawley Heath, Chairman. Henry O'Reilly, Theodore Roosevelt, H. D. Sedgwick, A. A. Valentine, C. Hennessy, H. Blackmann, Nathaniel Hayden, Treasurer. MERCHANTS. James Kelly, Chairman. Henry A. Crane, Thos. Gimbarzevitch, Robert Donovan, C. P. Kirkland. FINANCE COMMITTEE. Nathaniel Hayden, Chairman. Alex. S. Morris, T. E. Bright, Charle Dowe, Jas. Ed. Thompson. A meeting of the patriotic residents of the XVIIth Ward is hereby called for MONDAY, May 18, 1863, P. M., at the headquarters of the association, northeast corner of 4th-ay. and 9th-st. Mr. James J. Hardy, Gen. Hiram Walbridge and other eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President. EDWARD F. DAVIS, Secy.

"STAND BY THE FLAG." LOYAL MEN, LOYAL WOMEN, LOYAL BOYS, LOYAL GIRLS, will meet at Sinclair Building, (Glenmore and Marion sts.,) on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to hear addresses by Rev. C. W. ALLEN, of NORTH CAROLINA, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY, on the Subject of UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY. Seats free. Patriotic songs by the GLEE CLUB.

THE LOYAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION WILL CONVENE ON SATURDAY, May 16, (Thursday,) May 15, at 10 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, in Cooper Institute. Admitted to morning session free; evening, 25 cents. Addresses by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Executive L. Rose and others. Tickets for sale at the door.

AT RETAIL, TEN THOUSAND DOZEN HIGH PARIS SILK NECK-TIES, At the following prices: 25 cent TIES at 15 cents. 40 cent TIES at 25 cents. 50 cent TIES at 35 cents. 75 cent TIES at 50 cents. Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Male and Youth Stockings, all of which we offer at *much less than "POPULAR PRICES."* No R.—This is the *only place* to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth.* PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE, Late J. H. BEARS & Co., No. 399 Broadway, corner White-st.

MEN'S & BOYS' FINE LINEN COLLARS, 15 CENTS EACH, Or $1 75 per dozen. Extra quality, 20 CENTS, Or $2 25 per dozen. Best made.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. MADE FROM ROOTS, HERBS AND BERRIES. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE FOR THE HAIR. NONE GENUINE BUT DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA. THE ONLY TRUE MEDICINE FOR THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP. Every lady should try it. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA will cause the hair to grow in a most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning premature gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp. CERTIFICATES. This is to certify that about eighteen months ago I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. After using AMBROSIA, my hair ceased to fall out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to be quite thick one. Now, my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AM

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist in the wardrobe of a lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' references from her last place. Call or address No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant woman as chamberMAID and fine washing, or chambermaid and waitress; best of references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days at No. 46 East 20th-st., in the Friday store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as cook, washer and ironer; have the best of references; lived in the last place. Call at No. 40 Chatham-st., Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of lady's children; by a young woman. The best of City references from last place; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for three days, at 2 Great Jones-st., corner of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as young nurse; she has lived two years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at NO. 7 TILLERY-ST., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would take charge of the wardrobe of a lady; has good references. Call at No. 26 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A. Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 112 Clinton-place, (6th-st.), near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to wait on a lady; thoroughly understands her business; has 20 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 68 West 29th-st., ring the top bell. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiting; no objection to assist in washing; if required; has five years' City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 10th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days, at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen for two days of her present employers, No. 39 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; is a good baker; can do the general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 670 Greenwich-st., between Bonner and Christopher sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPectable Protestant young woman, as professed cook in all its branches; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams, and all kinds of sweets; best of City reference given. Call at No. 32 9th-st., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 47 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in a good family in this City, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 209 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; no objection to doing a part of the washing, if required; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 19 East Houston-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two respectable young women, the one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as laundress or chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; are willing and obliging; no objection to go in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 309 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for superior servants, cooks, washers and ironers, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and really valuable servants. Apply to MANNING, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillery-st). Patronize the Employ Office, conducted in city and country. Our selection of cooks, washers and ironers is unusually large, and of an excellent class.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 471 2d-av., near 23d-st.

A COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, a situation in the above capacity; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st., over the store, 7th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED BY A FRENCH dressmaker, from Paris, work by the day or week; can cut and fit in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 226 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, by some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge, or to take charge of linen in a hotel. Call out, or address a note to Mrs. A. M., for three days, No. 639 Spring-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as laundress; she is perfectly understands her business in all its branches; she can do fine muslins and French quilting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Can be seen for two days; if not engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of muslins; has lived five years in her last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at 308 6th-av., cor. 18th-st.; entrance, 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A nurse by a very respectable woman, who has the best City references; is a competent nurse; either charge of an infant or children; and no plain sewing. Can be seen for three days at No. 185 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English Protestant woman, as child's nurse; incapable of taking the entire care of a baby. Apply on Thursday and Friday, at her present employer's, No. 96 East 18th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Also, by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; has the best of City; have the best of reference. Call at No. 19 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; can cut and fit children's clothes, braid or embroider, or would like to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days, 64 No. 130 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' best City references. Call at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby. Can be seen at No. 149 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUation is wanted, by a young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to leave the City; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 59 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable, experienced woman; she is a thorough seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands boys' clothes and all sorts of family sewing; cuts and fits children's clothes well; would be found careful and desirable person to a family requiring her services; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 12th-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wants a situation as seamstress; make and trims children's clothes, repairs and general kinds of family sewing; would make herself obliging in a permanent situation. The best of City references as to capability. Apply at No. 194 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl wants a situation as seamstress and will out; or as lady's maid; she can do a little chamberwork; or to go out by the day to sew; good City reference given. Apply at No. 208 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid; best of references. Call at No. 187 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant woman, to go a short distance in the country; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 242 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation as waitress in a small private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 31st-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A girl of neat and industrious habits, wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is fully competent in either capacity; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family, for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A CLERK OR POSTER IN A STORE OR HOTEL.—A young man, with good references, wishes a place; will go cheap, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 2 Pell-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A POSITION as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, shipping clerk, &c., by a young man; is a good writer, and thoroughly acquainted with double entry. For particulars, address E. C. D., Box No. 112, Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; can give the best City references from last employers; is married. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Masters' models and harness store, No. 686 Broadway, where he can be seen.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a coachman, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and can bring the best of references from his former employer; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 4th-av., or address L. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man, a situation as coachman in a good family; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business. Will be found honest, sober and obliging in his duty; has good City references. Address E. S., No. 1 Ridge-street, City.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young man, as coachman; understands thoroughly well the management of horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 208, Times Office, for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; and is a careful driver; has five years' City references. Call or address No. 67 West 30th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, as coachman in a private family; would assist in garden; country preferred; good references. Address JAMES, Box No. 121 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address T. L., Box No. 220 Times Office, for three days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant single man, as coachman and groom; has give over five years' City references from his last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and as a careful driver. A note addressed to Box No. 6,Y.M., P.O., in No. 216 Times Office, will be attended to, or Mr. Wilson's stable, No. 9 West 14th-st.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, perfectly acquainted with the City; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country references; wishes a situation as coachman or groom. Address J. D. K., Trainor's saddlery store, No. 144 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

A GARDENER.—A SMITH, SEEDSMAN, &c., wishes to procure a situation for a first-class gardener Scotch; I have known him for many years, and can recommend him as a very superior gardener such. Address A. N., 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an thoroughly competent man, Scotch, as gardener; has had many years' experience in this country; or would take charge of a farm. Call or address G., at Smith's residence, No. 68 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as plain vegetable gardener; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; can give good references. Address JOHN; Box 129 Times Office, for 2 days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an English Protestant single man; no objections to the country, or to travel; the best of City references given. Can be seen from 11 to 12, for three days, at No. 37 2d-av., or by note to C. H.

A WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at or address No. 802 Broadway, in the stations, for two days.

AN WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a young Englishman, a Protestant; is a thorough waiter; can furnish first-class references; wishes to go in the country, if travel with a gentleman. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIEDMAN, THE care of a home for a family going to the country. Inquire of C. L. CARPENTER, 34 2d-av., (Bible House.)

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, by a young man, an assistant book-keeper, and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box 4,665 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT COACHMAN wanted, to go a short distance out in the country; must have good recommendations, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to MORRIS, at Office of New-York Observer, No. 37 Park-row.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS coachman, to go 30 miles into the country; to one every way competent liberal wages will be given. Address for three days, giving references and stating where to be seen, R. L. D., Box No. 197 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN TO go to the country; must be a single man, and a Protestant; and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 543 Water-st., either 6 to 8 o'clock A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AT NEWPORT, R. I., in a private family, a Protestant young woman as seamstress; good wages. Inquire at Spingler House, on Union-square, Room No. 12.

A COOK.—WANTED, AT NEWPORT, R. I., IN A private family, a Protestant woman as cook. Apply, with references, at Spingler House, on Union-square, Room No. 12.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as professed cook. Apply, with references, at No. 16 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a thoroughly competent, experienced person, accustomed to the care of children, and who can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 6th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant girl to go with a family to Ohio as waitress and chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; family small; reference required; apply for two days at No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years of age, whose parents reside in Brooklyn, is wanted to work in a mercantile office. He must be active and quick at figures. Address Box No. 72, New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, to learn the hardware business; to be a fair penman and quick at figures, and must have the best of references. None else need apply. M. C. HULES, No. 226 M-av.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store. Salary, $60 the first year. Address Box No. 481 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER, AT NO 770 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
HARRINGTON & STONE.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man who has some knowledge of the confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. If the party suits, the place will be a permanent and pleasant one, with fair compensation. Address, stating full name of wages expected, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A VERY RICH subscription book. None but first-class canvassers, and those acquainted with the book business need apply. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, late Roe Lockwood & Son, 443 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM TO GO into the country; must come with good recommendations and understand the care of horses; English and Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 56 9th-st., on Friday morning, between 10 o'clock and noon.

BOOK COMPOSITORS.—TWENTY GOOD hands wanted at No. 15 Vandewater-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of RAYMOND & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1863. The business of the firm will be settled by W. M. Raymond, at No. 506 Broadway, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.
THOMAS RAYMOND, W. M. RAYMOND, W. H. FORBES, BURNET FORBES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—W. M. RAYMOND, of the late firm of Raymond & Co., and DANIEL P. WOOD, of Syracuse, have this day entered into a copartnership, under the name and style of W. M. RAYMOND & CO., and will hereafter conduct the Metallic Burial Case business at No. 506 Broadway, as heretofore conducted by Raymond & Co.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.
W. M. RAYMOND, DANIEL P. WOOD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between MORGAN C. MERRITT and JACOB WILLIAMS, Butchers, (place of business No. 404 8th-av.) has this day been dissolved.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.
MORGAN C. MERRITT.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint. 5 to 7½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 366 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 128 Bowery, 375 6th-av., 606 6th-av., 68 6th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and papers, binders and other boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 422 Pearl-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED—A Good fire-proof safe of medium size. Address, with price, Box No. 5,208 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY, KELLY'S.

GOLD SHADES, GOLD SHADES, GOLD SHADES, GOLD SHADES, GOLD SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS. WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.

ALL STYLES FIXTURES. Sole agent for BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE, Best in use.

WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES, WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES, WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES, WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES, WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS, WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS, WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS, WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

359 LACE CURTAINS. BROADWAY.

NOTTINGHAM LACES, VESTIBULE LACE.

And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains. Over 2,000 pairs Curtains, at OLD PRICES.
C. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 BROADWAY, ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF CURTAINS, VALLENCES, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS, GOLD, PAINTED & ROLLAND WINDOW SHADES, AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES. 300 PIECES BEST PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, from 5 to 25 a yard. VERY WIDE, and Best Goods imported. 44 FRENCH SHAWL LACES, half price. REAL LACES, of every description. POINT COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, &c. 1,000 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12c. a dozen up. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HOSE IN THE CITY. 1,000 Gentlemen's Hem-stitched and Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS—a full stock. Gents' Linen and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, at very low prices. OPENING, 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AT LOW PRICES. Sets of every description. FULL LINE of NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, INFANTS' WAISTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c. ALL COLORS of Grenadines, Barege, Grenadine Veils, Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Barbes, Collettes, &c.
E. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

P Q R

DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Waverguan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin. SIX FOR $18, and SIX FOR $21. SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 630 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS, No. 638 BROADWAY, (Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,) THE NEWEST STYLES SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 321 Grand-st. We are offering a large and well-selected stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, at low prices, for cash. Also, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

GAYNOR'S NEW STORE. The largest and most elegant assortment of CORSETS AND SKIRTS Ever offered at retail in New-York. Our immense stock being purchased before the advance, we will continue to charge our old prices. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS: AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers; all whole pieces. Only 6c. we have cheap RIBBONS, SILKS, STRAWS and LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 312 and 314 Grand and No. 94 Alten-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY GOODS. Choice and fresh Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAWS, ALL THE PRESENT STYLES. Also, choice stock of best FAIRE FLOWERS, all the desirable shades to match the Ribbons. BUCHES, INFANTS' LACE CAPS, FANCY BACK COMBS, FANCY PANS, &c.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

SPONSALIA MILLINERY ROOMS, No. 15 Waverley-place. Mme. BENEDICT'S Reopening of Parisian millinery will take place on THURSDAY, May 14. A distinct department for MOURNING MILLINERY.

SUMMER BONNETS.—THOUSANDS OF BONNETS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—Straw hats and bonnets for ladies and children. L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world, No. 521 Broadway. Dye hats cost. Old hats repaired and cleaned. Milliners and trimmers wanted.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS. THE BEST SOAP IN USE. E. MORGAN'S SONS' PEARL MOTTLED SOAP. This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials. GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 302 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

GILLIES'S FINE-FLAVORED OLD PLANtation Coffee, 28 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by grocers generally.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO., Nos. 232, 234 and 236 Washington-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

AN OPERA GLASS FOUND—IN AN OMNIBUS. Address, giving description of glass, time of loss, and line of stages, Box No. 5,268 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., will receive subscriptions to the UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds a date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest. After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and [illegible] us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.
VERMILYE & CO., Agents U.S. Loan.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment. ☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, yielding nearly seven per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time. We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates. U. S. 1-30 Treasury Notes. U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c. As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Eastern States (the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day) can secure bonds, to be delivered during the present MONTH of MAY, on a deposit of 10 per cent. with the subscribers.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 5 Broad-st., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS' BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO., NO. 13 WALL-ST. Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy pay-rolls wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers at commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cents. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN. These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of 10 per cent. Our Circular, with full information relating to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly. The gold received for interest received, is converted at the market price, and the premium thereon placed to the credit of holders.
REYCHLER, SON & CO., No. 42 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services as Broker for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 5 Hanover-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 60 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 142 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held on the 6th inst., the following Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year: GEORGE W. HATCH, JAMES G. KING, SAMUEL H. CARPENTER, NEZIAH WRIGHT, JOHN E. GAVIT, J. DORSEY BALL, JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, HENRY E. BALDWIN, JOHN W. WILLIAMS, ALBERT G. GOODALL. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following Officers were elected: GEORGE W. HATCH, President. JOHN E. GAVIT, Vice-President. WILLIAM E. BLISS, Secretary. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer. M. M. BLISS, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD COMPANY. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1 Wall-st. New-York, May 13, 1863. AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, in this City, will be opened on Monday, May 18, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, May 20, 1863, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Legislature of Illinois.
CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD. CHICAGO, ILL., May 12, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will open Registers of Transfers, and Messrs. R. L. Jump & Co., of New-York, will open books for the receipt of Land Company's Scrip, and Coupons of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the twelfth (12th) inst. All transfers of stock will be made on the Chicago Office Books.
W. H. GREENE & Co., JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, April 28, 1863. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of May, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th previous, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 16th.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Company is prepared to pay the coupons of interest on their issue of $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds. On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount, for the period unexpired.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 20th inst. By order of the Board,
E. FOUBEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.
C. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY.—AN adjourned meeting will be held in the directors' room of the Germania Life Insurance Co. on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 1 P. M., to decide about sending a Committee to Saginaw, Mich., to examine the lands of the Saginaw Solar Salt Co., with the view of taking the refusal of the remaining stock. Mr. Fellowes will be present, and will give any desired information. Shares delivered in lots or wrs. with to become so, are invited to attend.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 28, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, in Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of MAY next, for the election of three Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNBAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company hold their annual meeting at Chicago, the 24 of June next; therefore the transfer books in New-York will be closed the 23d inst. at the close of business, and reopened the 6th of June next.
W. H. LARRABEE, Sec. THURSDAY, May 14.

"MINE GOTT WHAT A COUNTERFEIT!" exclaimed an honest Dutchman, on examining one of the new Washington Tokens. "We tak refused. Bring out de nickels!" The WASHINGTON TOKENS are for sale, at the lowest market rates, by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 165 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.
N. W. BLECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A LONG EXPErience in the commission trade, is desirous of joining to his present business one or two agencies for domestic manufactures; has no objection to build up a trade for a new article. Best of reference given. Address H., Box No. 117 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL, No. 4 State-st., New-York, May 13, 1863. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for the supply of the Commissary Department of the Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered at the City of New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery in the City of New-York: 1,000 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, to be packed in oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain. 1,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF, to be full salted, packed in Kilkenny oak barrels, with two iron hoops. 12,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES. 12,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS. 52,000 pounds of first quality thoroughly cured SMOKED HAMS. Proposals will state whether their hams are pickled, cured or dry-salted; also their average weights. The boxes and hams to be delivered in Brooklyn, at Government expense, and packing in such points in the City of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated. 150,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; flour to be thoroughly baked and properly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds net each; boxes made to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will insure no leaks or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or of two pieces, lapped and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that is in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders are to state the location of their bakeries. 50 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined. 400 bushels of first-quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory. 50,000 pounds of prime RICE, to clean, good, sound and tasteful, like samples to be seen at this office. 7,500 pounds first quality white tight corn HOMINY in well-

MEDICAL.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain nauseous compounds prepared by

JOHN MOFFAT & CO., No. 32 East 19th-st.

and which are claimed to be the genuine

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

An injunction has been issued by the Court, on the application of the executors of the late proprietor, DR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, (deceased), restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and every effort will be made to prosecute the fraud and the parties concerned.

ENORMOUS ARTICLE.

The undersigned is the only person authorized to manufacture the

GENUINE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS,

as they have been heretofore manufactured and sold by the late proprietor.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Agent.

Moffat Building,

No. 335 Broadway and No. 180 Church-st.

THE

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF AN

INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

Who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, or Impotency, the true medium,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical meddling and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,

Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment, than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. If you think you have been robbed of their money and results, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been mutilated or ruined by improper treatment or disease, call. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Old Sufferers from Impotence, Sexual Debility, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case. DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, read or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Ward, consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vénériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of venereal disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, all stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to offer cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent removes premature old age, shattered constitutions, nervous debility, all functional impediments to marriage, thoroughly speedily cured. The most approved Ward and Power, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world; guarantee a perfect cure, no mercury in from one to five days. Established in 1840. N. B.—These medicines have stood alone for years, never without. Send for a circular, to ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The ignorant should read Dr. Powers' Lecture, free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted. Dr. Powers, 13 Laight-st., New-York.

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THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry who feel themselves not in the vigor of manhood. Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 13 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. CHARDSON, at No. 4 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 13 Bond-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Coming exactly 250 pages and 125 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual system, showing the state of health and disease, with a warning of MISFORTUNE, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 2 Minerva-place, ALBANY, N.Y.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly stagnation in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Frequently for obstinate cases required a dose in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been injured by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured thousands, perhaps fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure—the great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and nauseous effects of all other remedies; cures in very cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to taint, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that it is counterfeited even in every place where it is known to be used. Beware of imitations. Purchase only of the inventor, DR. HUNTER, 293 Bowery, near Houston-st. Price $1 per bottle. Sent by express to any address, on receipt of $1 and 25 cents for expenses. Address DR. HUNTER, 293 Bowery, New-York.

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CANADA, Shaw, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Stannyer, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

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Chief Cabin Passage $135 00
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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TO

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FRIDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship

MORNING STAR,

A. D. PERKINS, Commander,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

will sail as above

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

In consequence of the strict quarantine regulations this vessel will not touch at Havana.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. Passage, including meals and lodging, $20 on the day of sailing.

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The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOWERGIAN,

Capt. McMaster, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec, SATURDAY, MAY 16.

Rates of passage from New-York, by first-class, according to accommodations, $60, $70, $80. Steerage, Round with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Regular sailing days WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP

SALVOR

will sail for WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C., on SATURDAY, May 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 46, EAST RIVER, for freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, No. 114 Broad-st.

R. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA

ON SATURDAY, June 13,

AT NOON,

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.

Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

R. R. CARRINGTON,

No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Jas Macquiban, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at foot of City-st., on SATURDAY, 30TH MAY.

Passage money to Havana, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $40.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on the days of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,

No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will send the next vessel of their freight line to San Juan del Norte with dispatch.

The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. Asa Baker, will sail on Thursday, May 21.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 63 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Thursday noon. JOHN E. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... May 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... May 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

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Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to Liverpool ..... $100 Steerage $30 00
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First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. FERRERO FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $5 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MIDDLEBROOK, No. 822 Broadway; or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $5 50.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY BOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Monmouth Beach, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves Springfield at 10 A. M. on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Twenty Line.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 36 East River, daily, at 10 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, Housatonic Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Bay Rock and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, for the last time, May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Hermon-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 7 o'clock, touching at 26th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—The new steamer FOWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY A STEAMBOAT.—Either sidewheel or propeller, between 150 and 200 tons, adapted for a freight boat, in good running order. Address Box No. 182, Times Office, stating price, where insured, where seen, and what valued at.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the last season been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance, the season. Apply to D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & J. Sloane, Co., 169 and 171 Grand-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and Lafayette, South River.

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FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, pulleys, &c.; a six-horse horizontal engine, in good order; also, a set of engineer's tools, lathes, drills, &c., &c. Inquire of Mr. [illegible], No. 28 Ann-st., between Nassau and William, to call upon premises. Apply at No. 102 Nassau-st., room 3.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15,

TWENTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT,

when will be presented the new and brilliantly successful opera of

AROLDO.

FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.

with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene.

AROLDO, (a Saxon Knight) ..... Signor MAZZOLENI
MILA (his wife) ..... Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
ROBERTO (Palmer of Mina) ..... Signor BELLINI
Godvino ..... Signor Sutter
Briano ..... Herr Müller
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Squires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor ..... Signor J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS

commences this morning at the box office of the Academy (Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; East & Albany's, corner of Nassau and Fine-sts.)

ON SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock,

GRAND MATINEE,

when will be presented the superb and successful opera of

IONE,

FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME

as a Matinee performance.

In active preparation for immediate production, for the first time in America, Meyerbeer Fest's new grand Biblical Opera,

JUDITH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK

SATURDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND MATINEE,

when Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of

IONE,

will be presented, with its superb cast and gorgeous mise en scene, for

POSITIVELY THE ONLY TIME

in a matinée performance.

IONE, ... (THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.) ..... MADAME GUERRABELLA

Her first appearance in this character.

Nidia, a slave ..... Mlle. MULLER
Glaucus, the Athenian ..... Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis ..... Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern-keeper ..... Signor BIACHI
Salustio, Patrician, } Glauco's friends, } ..... Signor RUBIO, HERR MULLER
Olinto, Iona's slave ..... Mme. FICHER
Pattisanus, Gladiators, People, of Pompeii, Peasants, Guards, Gladiators, Lictors, Soldiers, &c., &c.
CONDUCTOR ..... Signor J. NUNO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.

Tickets can be obtained at all the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,

BY MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1868.

On which occasion will be repeated Goldbeck's Grand Symphonic Poem,

VICTORIA;

OR, PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.

Mr. G. will be assisted by

MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,

Messrs. S. B. MILLS and THEODOR THOMAS,

and Mr. C. TIMM.

Tickets, $1 each, will be ready for sale, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Schoenberg & Lulz's, No. 708 Broadway, at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and all the principal music stores. Subscribers only will be entitled to the choice of reserved seats. Subscription list will be closed Saturday, May 16. Subscribers for four (4) tickets will be entitled to four tickets, and will be sent to their residences on Saturday, May 16.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

HOLY LAND, or gigantic illuminated illustrations of a journey through Palestine, and superb Oriental costumes, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Increased accommodations between New-York, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton and Orient.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, May 11, 1868.

TRAINS PASS NEW-YORK.

2.00 A. M. Jamaica Slip and 2.15 A. M. 34th-st. Greenport Mail and Passenger Train, stopping at all Stations connecting at Minola for Hampton, and at Riverhead for Sag Harbor.

11.00 A. M. Jamaica Slip and 11.15 A. M. 34th-st. Express Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Minola for Hampton.

3.30 P. M. Jamaica Slip and 3.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Express Passenger Train for Greenport, stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, Minola, (connecting for Hampton,) Riverhead, Southold and all Stations East.

4.30 P. M. Jamaica Slip and 4.45 P. M. 34th-st.—Special Train, stopping at all Stations, except Willow Tree and Greenport, and connecting at Minola for Hampton.

5.00 P. M. Jamaica Slip and 5.15 P. M. 34th-st.—Hampton and Islip Train, stopping at all Stations, connecting at Hicksville with an extra car for Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

5.30 P. M. Islip and Hampton Train, stopping at all Stations. Arriving in New-York 10.20 A. M.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

9.15 A. M. 34th-st. and 9.30 A. M. Hunter's Point—Excursion Train to Islip and intermediate stations, except Hempstead, and connecting at Hicksville with extra car to Syosset. Fare from Hicksville to Syosset, ten cents.

3.15 P. M. 34th-st. and 4.30 P. M. Hunter's Point—Special Train for Syosset, stopping at all Stations.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

8.15 A. M. Special Train from Syosset, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead.

8.45 A. M. Excursion Train from Yaphank, stopping at all Stations, except Hempstead, connecting with extra car from Syosset. Fare ten cents from Syosset to Hicksville.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1867.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. Depot, daily, except Saturdays, arriving in Albany at 10:30 A. M. See all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST, Trains leave

TRAIN CHANGES.

TRAIN CHANGES.

Express, 2 and 10 A. M., and 5.22, 12.37 A. M., 4 and 3:07 P. M. Express, 2 and 10 A. M., 4 and 3:07 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10:40 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 2.30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the residence of all patrons in the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

6.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.00 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
12 M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
11 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. PEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 10 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTH RIVER R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 5:00 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:31 P. M., for Nyack, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEKAREST, Supt.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICES.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at COUNTING-ROOM, Bible room, (new location,) No. 350 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts., present card or a catalogue, with the prices marked, sent by mail, if desired, and inspect the only complete work of India goods in this country, containing Fine Apples, Silks, Silver Filigree Baskets, Rosewood Boxes, Shawls, Sandalwood Fans, Ivory Goods, Sandalwood Boxes, Fine Ivory Goods, Nautilus, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find the prices fully remunerated by the purchase of the Bible. Visitors to the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual business meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 4 P. M.

The Annual Social Reunion will take place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 7 P. M.

President Stearns of Amherst College will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. S. H. Hadley, Rev. J. T. Duryea and others.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale in New-York at the office of the Independent, No. 5 Beekman-st.; Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 185 Grand-st. And in Brooklyn, Rev. E. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; A. P. Chadwick, No. 1 Court-st.; H. Hopper, No. 98 Court-st.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will hold its Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting on THURSDAY, May 14, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, near Sixth-ave., between 16th and 17th-sts., New-York. Foreign guests of distinction may be expected by Rev. T. Harwood, of Philadelphia, and others. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the Annual Sermon will be delivered by Rev. M. Riddle, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, in Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, in the Chair.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND AND DUMB.—The anniversary exhibition of the pupils will be held at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

(BEGINS AT 8.

OVER BEFORE 11.)

THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)

(third time here, the highly popular and attractive play of the

STRANGER.

The profound and powerful effect produced by the representation of the above play, in all its serious and interesting portions, and the joyous laughter produced by the comic scenes, exceeded any thing ever before witnessed upon the stage of this theatre.

The Stranger (first time) ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Steinfort ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Tobias ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Solomon ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Francis ..... Mr. Floyd
Peter ..... Mr. Young
Count Wintersen ..... Mr. Reynolds
Mrs. Haller ..... Mrs. Hoey
Charlotte ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Countess Wintersen ..... Miss Henrietta
Annette, with the original song ..... Mrs. Hoever
Claudine ..... Miss Grant

FRIDAY ..... THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY, (fourth time,) THE STRANGER.
MONDAY—Shortness of Time, a Comic Comedy, the DOMESTIC SOLDIER, and a Farce, the IRISH HEIRESS.

With the standard cast of all the Establishment.

A Comedy, the IRISH HEIRESS.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Money, Fine Old English Gentleman, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, Bold Stroke for a Husband and School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN.

NEW COMEDY.

The young comedian,

Mr. J. S. CLARKE,

In another of

HIS GREAT COMIC ROLES.

THIS EVENING will be presented (for the second time this engagement) the dashing comedy of

BARES IN THE WOOD,

one of Tom Taylor's latest productions,

WILL ..... Mr. J. S. CLARKE
JEREMIAH BEETLE, (a hengecked lodging-house keeper) ..... Mr. J. S. CLARKE

as originally acted by him, many nights in succession, with remarkable success.

Lady Blanche Rushton ..... Miss Ada Clifton
Frank Rushton ..... Mr. L. W. Barrett
Lord of Lannsby ..... Mr. Martin
Tommy Sliddy ..... Mr. A. H. Davenport

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

ACT I. SCENE I.—A room in a lodging-house; inconvenience of lodging-house; a henpecked husband; the Robes in the Wood; Black Beetle with liberal views; mutual consolation; a £20 note the jealous husband; more mystery; Beetle with cream cheese and dunking; better prospects; "I'll answer the Times advertisement" Beetle and Lord Lansby; Sliddell as agent; Beetle's indignation; the arrival of the Liberties; the Diamond Ring; Beetle accused of Felony and Bigamy; the heart-broken wife; Beetle as drunk as a lord; the arrest.

ACT II. SCENE I.—The Queen's Bench; Beetle, Bailiffs and Blanche in prison for debt; Beetle soliloquizing; Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage; etc.

Domestic felicity; a second edition of patience and an impatient model; Beetle in remorse; a sudden surprise; Mrs. Beetle supplicates; Beetle inflexible; "A man's a man for a' that;" man, a superior animal; the mystery explained; a father's affection; a wife's devotion; peace and plenty restored to the "babes" and Beetle's happy abodement.

To which will be added the new comic drama of

HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

Simon Pastry, ... Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Jack Sheppard, ... Miss M. GOLDEN

Being the last night of its performance.

COME

and

PASS AN EVENING OF MERRIMENT

With

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

THREE HOURS OF UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER!!!

DODWORTH'S HALL,

No. 806 Broadway.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Madame DE LUSSAN begs to announce that she will give her Annual Concert THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) May 14, at 8 o'clock. The following artists will appear: Mr. De la Perrier, Tenor; Signor Colletti, Bass (by the kind permission of Mr. Arditi); Mr. John Thomas, Violinist; Mr. Henry Appel, Violinist; Signor Morgini, Conductor. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES.

GRAND RALLY

AT THE BROOKLYN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1868.

FRED. DOUGLASS, ESQ.,

WILL LECTURE.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY

WILL SING THEIR FAVORITE SONGS.

Tickets 25 cents, at

Francis & Loutrel, No. 48 Maiden-lane.
Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.
Principal Office, No. 168 William-st.

And at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,

No. 15 CHAMBERS-ST. AND No. 1 CHAMBERS-ST.,

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1868.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, at the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same at 6 o'clock P. M. of Fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WILLIAM HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT JONES, No. 1 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 Washington-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman FRANK A. BOOTH,
Alderman JOHN J. CROWNELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman C. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. RAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips will meet on THURSDAY, the fourteenth instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room number eight City Hall. All parties interested are requested to be present, without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
F. A. BOOTH,
JOHN T. HENRY,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MITCHELL,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

ADDITIONAL FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Removing the Wounded to Richmond.

The Rebel Estimates of Their Loss.

JUBILATION OVER THE VICTORY.

Courtesy of the Richmond Examiner, of Saturday last, furnish us the following interesting extracts:

From Fredericksburgh.

The last of the four ambulance trains due on Thursday, reached the city at 11 o'clock P. M., bringing 1,400 wounded, which makes the whole number received since the battles up to that time, not up 2,000. We have heard a great deal of complaint against the citizens that they did not volunteer in sufficient numbers to assist in putting the wounded into ambulances. No complaint was ever more unjust. It is true, that on account of the small number of workers, the last wounded were not removed until 3 o'clock on yesterday morning, but for this the persons having it in charge to receive and provide for them, have only themselves to blame. For hours before the arrival of the first train, a cordon of armed men inclosed Broad-street, from curb to curb, from the depot to Fourth-street, for the purpose, as we were informed, of keeping the crowd from pressing upon the wounded. When the trains arrived, the guard drove back, at the point of the bayonet, every citizen who attempted to approach the cars, for any purpose. Citizens who had wounded brothers or sons on board, or who had been waiting hour after hour, for the sole purpose of lending their aid in the removal of the wounded, were driven off by the inexorable guard, who stated to all that their positive instructions were not to permit a citizen to come near the cars. Under these circumstances, the citizens dispersed to their homes, little dreaming that they were to be charged with neglect of duties which they had been forcibly prevented from performing. The people of Richmond are as ready and anxious as ever to aid our gallant soldiers, well or sick; but they cannot be expected to charge over armed men for the purpose.

While on the subject we will say we think there is going to be a much less number of the bereaved in all of the counties of Va. There seems to be a great day of retribution falling upon those who ordered officers out to be shot down.

In our town there are, daily, long lines to christian graves, in which the sacrificial victims are laid, and it is true we must have a file of soldiers before his door. Our own soldiers, torn and broken in the battles of their country, are brought back to us, and the inevitable bey cast pointed at the breast keeps brothers, fathers and friends from coming near them.

CAPTURED ARMS—GOSSIP OF TANKEE PRISONERS.

The last of the trains just mentioned came from Hamilton's Crossing. In a conversation with Capt. BLAKEY, the mail agent, we heard some interesting details.

At Hamilton's Crossing there are more muskets piled on either side of the road than have ever been seen together since the war. They were left on the battle-fields by the Yankees, and many thousand more there are which have not yet been collected.

The number of cannon captured by our army is not yet known, but is said to be over fifty. It is doubtful whether those taken from the Washington Artillery were recaptured. It is more probable they carry hurried them to the rear, that they might hereafter be paraded as trophies and boasted over.

The Yankee prisoners admit that they were awfully beaten, but say that it was owing to the fact, which they never cease to proclaim, that they have no Generals. They believe their troops are as good as ours, but that we beat them by the superior skill of our Generals. Many of the prisoners say that HOOKER fell, or was knocked from his horse, during the battle of Sunday. They know nothing more than that they saw him fall. This was, doubtless, the origin of the story that he had been wounded, and had his leg taken off.

One of the Yankee officers brought to this city told a gentleman who was in conversation with him that SUMNER was not beaten at Fredericksburgh—he was repulsed—but that HOOKER has gotten "perhaps the "d—est drubbing that ever a General had."

All our troops are jubilant over what they consider as beyond all comparison the greatest victory of the war. They say the victory of the 13th of December was not a circumstance to it.

We have omitted to mention that the Yankee officers sent down on Thursday night were put into the ladies' cars, while the *top* of the same cars were covered with our wounded. *The scoundrels should be made to walk to Richmond, if well enough, and if not, to remain where they are until the last one of our wounded has been brought down.*

THE TRAINS OF YESTERDAY.

The first ambulance train of yesterday reached the city shortly after six o'clock P. M. It brought down 500 wounded and 73 Yankee officers. Citizens were *in attendance, with great quantities of refreshments*, tea, coffee, liquors, and bread and meat, to all of which the wounded did ample justice. The obnoxious military feature of bayoneting citizens away from the cars did not manifest itself so immediately as upon the previous day. Only after the wounded had been supplied with refreshments was the guard organized and the street cleaned.

THE RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

From a surgeon who left Fredericksburgh on Thursday, we learn that the surgeons in Gen. Lee's army make the following approximate estimate of our loss in the recent battles:

Wounded	7,000	Missing	1,800
Killed	900	Total	9,700

This estimate is liberal, and it is believed that our actual loss will fall below rather than exceed that sum.

The enemy's loss is more a subject of conjecture, but from the number of dead that cumber the ground for miles about Chancellorsville and behind Fredericksburgh, and the prisoners now on their way to Richmond, it is believed that it must be between twenty and twenty-five thousand.

The Last Passage of the Rappahannock.

The Rappahannock has been passed, probably for the last time, by the grand army of the Potomac. It is scarcely possible that the renewed attempt of Gen. Judas HOOKER will again attempt to carry it on to Richmond by the mail route. Where the army of the Potomac will next turn its dismal steps, and where it will next be beaten is yet unknown. It is certain, however, that it must move somewhere. From the beginning of the war to this hour it has led the life of that famous "Joe," whose name and fate have been rendered familiar to the world by the most popular of living writers:

"This boy," says the constable, "though he has been repeatedly told to, won't move on."

"I'm always moving on, Sir," cries the boy, wiping away his grimy tears with his arm, "I've always been a moving and a moving on ever since I was born. Where can I possibly move to, Sir, more nor I do move?"

"He won't move on," says the constable calmly, "although he has been repeatedly cautioned, and therefore I am obliged to take him into custody. He's as obstinate a young sonoph as I know. He won't move on."

"O my eye! Where can I move to?" cries the boy quite desperately, clutching at his hair."

This interrogatory cry of poor Joe might be adopted and uttered with heartfelt earnestness by the Grand Army of the Potomac, when next it is taken into custody by the *Herald* or the Times, and sternly told to move on by LINCOLN. Where, indeed! No army ever made such a variety of movements; all have been equally unsatisfactory. Wherever it has moved on, no matter where or which way, it has moved to a beating. No sooner had it come into existence, then it heard, in tones of thunder, the order On to Richmond! It moved on—to Manassas. It has been "a moving on" continually since, and to similar purpose.

The Grand Army of the Potomac has never achieved a success. It has been periodically defeated for two years, and yet, without achieving anything excepting the consciousness of a prestige, claims a single victory. The annals of history may be searched in vain for another military organization which has been so often, overwhelmed, more, received more, deserved more, moved on more, been more whipped, or which has run away such a monstrous number of times. On all of these points, it may proudly claim a preeminence over the most famous failures of recorded memory. What will become of it now? Must it be thrashed any more? Are its legs equal to get another race? Can 2,140 be gotten out of it again?

What, too, will become of Judas HOOKER? He betrayed his master, like the other Judas, and like him, the only thing the "reward of iniquity" has gained for him, has been this new Acaldama—this modern Field of Blood. Will he go out, like his prototype, and hang himself there? The prisoners say they saw him falling from his horse. Did he, too, there "burst asunder in the midst, all his bowels gushing out?" Fortunate is he if were so. No form of sudden death would not be preferable to the infamous depths of disgrace into which he will now tumble. After betraying and disgracing McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, SUMNER, FRANKLIN, and everything that wears even the outside of honor in the Yankee army; after declaring to his nation that all their failures were simply want of generalship; after thrusting himself forward as the true man of the hour; after having received in super-fluity everything that the wildest fancy could crave; taking his own time; without a competitor or an excuse possible—he is to-day the worst whipped commander this continent has known. In what condition does he return to those who hearkened to his brag? Poor's reception was happy compared with what he will get from the National scavengers of Washington and New-York.

THE LATE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—In our report of the explosion in yesterday's TIMES at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, was mentioned as the locality. It should have been Seventy-ninth-street. Mr. SETH C. KETE, and N. S. HUSTED were among the sufferers by this catastrophe, and not Messrs. KETES & HAYNE as reported. Mr. SAM. UEL LAWRENCE's house was very much injured, but not demolished.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Speeches by Bishop Loughlin and Others.

The grand mass meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held last night at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the "Irish Relief Executive Committee," for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the distress now prevailing in Ireland, was a complete success, in a pecuniary point of view, but not numerically, as the inclement weather deterred many of the ticket holders from attending; the same reason also prevented Gens. SICKLES, MCCLELLAN and FITZ JOHN PORTER from being present. The house was moderately filled by an enthusiastic, patriotic and appreciative audience. The orchestra was occupied by the Navy-yard Band. On the stage were seated the officers of the meeting and invited guests, among whom were all the prominent public and private citizens.

At 8 P. M. the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. REDMOND, who introduced the Chairman, Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who made an address explaining the objects of the meeting.

Mr. MEAGHER, editor of the *Irish American*, then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and was followed by Ex-Alderman DOWLING, who read an appeal, which depicted the distress in Ireland in glowing colors, after which Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN addressed the meeting in a short and pathetic speech. He would not discuss the causes of Ireland's sufferings, sorrows and wailings—they were permitted by an All-wise Providence—but he would appeal to them for assistance to alleviate those sufferings. (Cheers.) He felt confident that the response of Brooklyn would be liberal. (Cheers.)

John DALY was then introduced, and although very hoarse, responded, and contented to make a few remarks in behalf of the land of his birth. He then referred to the services of the Irish brigade, and spoke of their liberal contributions to the relief of their distressed country. He then reviewed the condition of Ireland a number of years ago, when her people had all that heart could wish for, and contrasted it with that of the present day, when her people are threatened with the most horrible of all deaths—starvation. The laborers were deprived of a subsistence, because all the products of the country were exported and the money went not to enrich the land, but into the pockets of English land owners. (Hisses.) "This came from being governed by a selfish oppressor, who exults in our degradation." (Cheers.)

Mr. J. L. HENNESSY read the subscription list, which was then promoted for general contributions, and $4,000 were collected.

After addresses by W. E. REDMOND, Esq., and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Mayor KALBFLEISCH stated that further contributions could be sent to the following gentlemen: Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, No. 128 Jay-street; C. DUFFY, No. 150 Henry-street (No. 160 Pearl-street, New-York); P. O'MAHONY, No. 23 Myrtle-avenue.

HENRY MCCLUSKEY, Esq., was the last speaker.

The Hamilston Habeas Corpus,

UNCLE SAM FAILS TO RESPOND AND IS ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT.

The hearing in the *habeas corpus* case of JAMES J. HAMILTON, the Georgia spy, reported in yesterday's TIMES, did not take place yesterday morning according to adjournment, owing to the absence of the parties on whom the writ was served. At the opening of the General Sessions, Judge MCCUNN presiding, WM. C. TRAPNAGEL, counsel for HAMILTON, arose and stated to the Court that Capt. ARMSTRONG, who had his client in custody when last before His Honor, had not seen fit to obey the order of the Court for the production of the prisoner, and he therefore moved that an attachment issue against him for contempt. The Judge granted the motion, and Capt. ARMSTRONG will probably be arrested as soon as found. We learn, however, that he was relieved from duty at the Park Barracks on Tuesday night, and immediately left town. As for HAMILTON, he also left town on Tuesday, having been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Gen. WOOL. This action has probably been taken to avoid the trouble of a long argument upon the question of the jurisdiction of the military and civil authorities. It is not at all probable, however, that HAMILTON would have been released by Judge MCCUNN, if Gen. WOOL had submitted to the investigation, for the evidence of his being here in the interest of the rebels is ample and decisive. Those who have been with him since he has been in custody, say that he is as open, avowed and rampant Secessionist, and before the late battles at Fredericksburgh he frequently expressed the wish that HOOKER would get out to pieces, and offered to bet odds that he would be. But the course taken by the military authorities to evade an investigation, will afford the Copperheads an opportunity for another blow about the "Lincoln despotism." Albeit, it will be hard for them to get up much sympathy in this community for Mr. JAMES P. HAMILTON, the black-mail editor of the *quondam Southern Confederacy*.

A Prize Fight.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND DUNN—A FOUL BLOW—THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF DUNN—AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO STOP THE AFFAIR.

A fight for $250 a side, between ELLIOTT and DUNN, came off at 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday, at Weehawken. Twelve rounds were fought in the space of thirty minutes. During the last round DUNN fell upon the ropes, and while in that position was struck by ELLIOTT, which was decided by the referee to be a foul blow. Such being the decision, the fighting ceased, and the crowd dispersed. The scene was witnessed by about 500 of the sporting fraternity, who crossed the river at the Barclay-street and Forty-second-street Ferries. The Sheriff of the county in which it was first proposed to have the encounter, appeared on the ground before the ropes were put up, and urged the "boughs" to advance a few rods on the road, which would place them within the precincts of another county. But the combatants had hardly clasped hands before opening the entertainment, when the Sheriff of that county suddenly made his appearance within the ring, announced his office, and stated that he had not with him a sufficient force to compel them to observe the law, but demanded that they should not disturb the peace. Cries of "Pitch him out," "Give him a clipper," &c., were instantly raised, and before the Sheriff could count ten, he was launched on all fours at a distance of fifty feet from the stakes. About half a dozen policemen in disguise were present, but they made no attempts at interference. As a general thing the betting was in favor of ELLIOTT. On the eleventh round 100 to 40 was offered that ELLIOTT would win. At the conclusion of the fight the combatants were driven from the ground in carriages. It is claimed that ELLIOTT won the first blood, and DUNN the first knock-down. The result of the affair is very unsatisfactory to ELLIOTT's friends, and possibly the parties will arrange for another meeting. ELLIOTT and DUNN are the parties that attempted to fight on States Island on Monday, but were prevented by the Police. ELLIOTT is from New-York City, and DUNN from Brooklyn. The ground selected for the fight, yesterday, is situated about two miles back of the Forty-second-street Ferry. Before the principals had arrived a number of rows occurred, during which several of the combatants had their countenances terribly damaged. Among the hookers present were Kit Burns, Patsy Clare, Mike Norton, Harry Hill, Mike Henry and Tim Riley. As a preliminary arrangement the principals made a private bet of $50. The stakes have not yet been paid over.

The La Crosse Road Litigation.

The statements in relation to the sale of the La Crosse Road are conflicting, and calculated to mislead. The whole road from Milwaukee to La Crosse is still in the hands of the receivers, where it will remain until the United States Court at Washington settles the relative rights of the eastern and western sections, or they are settled by the parties proceeding the receiver sale, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, which now maintains control of the transferable part of Portage.

Judge MILLER stated upon the bench, that having equity powers, he should continue the receiver until the two sections had settled their claims.

American Tract Society.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of this Society, at Irving Hall, yesterday morning, attracted a large audience. Rt. Rev. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE, D. D., President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and Rev. JOHN M. KEZIE, D. D., opened the proceedings with prayer. The Treasurer's report was read by Messrs. ALLEN, Esq. The following is an abstract of it: Received in donations and legacies, $91,723 46; sales, $150,107 22—making, with balance in the treasury, $251,466 19. Expended—in manufacturing and issuing, $163,237 89; colporteurs and the army, $35,526 48; cash for foreign lands, $7,000; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, $34,022 32; total, $239,825 69; balance in the treasury, $11,640 51.

The Secretaries, Messrs. HALLOCK and SPRAGUE, read the annual report, from which the following interesting statistics are taken:

There were printed during the year 680,050 volumes, 6,182,502 publications, 161,905,002 pages. Total printed in 30 years, 17,027,083 volumes, 231,235,671 publications; 6,100,899,240 pages. Circulation of the *American Messenger* about 150,000 monthly; *Hofschaefter*, or Messenger in German, 20,000; *Child's Paper*, 250,000. Publications on the Society's list, 3,194, of which 216 are volumes, besides 3,978 publications in about 138 languages, approved for circulation abroad. The gratuitous distribution for the year was 47,812,608 pages, of which 25,000,700 were to the army and navy, and 12,000,400 pages to life members and directors; value upwards of $46,000.

The work among the colored people in Washington, though embarrassed by sickness among them for some weeks, and by the want of a building in which to teach and preach, has been successfully carried forward during the year. Some four thousand negroes have come under the influence of the the Society's laborers for a longer or shorter time. The recent erection of a building at Camp Barker by friends of the Society, gives new and needed facilities for this work in time to come.

Though the number of colporteurs has been less than in former years, there has never been more devotion to the work, nor have the average results been so large. Including 36 students, 117 colporteurs have labored in nearly all of the loyal States and in the Canadian Provinces. They addressed 3,566 public or prayer meetings; made 170,805 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 116,775 families; found 28,336 who habitually neglected evangelical preaching, 13,467 families of Roman Catholics, 10,977 who had no religious books but the Bible, and 6,691 who were destitute of the word of God. An agency established at Washington is welcomed as an efficient medium of communication between chaplains and soldiers and their friends at home. Nearly *twelve hundred million* pages of the Society's publications have been granted for the use of the army and navy the past year. Since the war commenced, the Society has issued nearly three hundred distinct works, including pocket tracts, leaflets and cards, with special reference to their wants, and has expended about $60,000 in the army and navy work.

Resolutions indorsing the entire work of the Society were adopted, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. H. E. Weston, D. D.; Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Right Rev. Bishop Mellvaine, and Rev. Mr. Rockwood. The old officers of the Society were mainly reelected.

Anniversary of the American Tract Society of Boston.

Yesterday the anniversary of the above Society was held at Irving Hall. The exercises were opened with prayer and singing, after which the President of the Society, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., made a brief address. He alluded to the objects of the institution, and the general plan of its operations, and concluded by introducing to the audience Rev. Mr. WARREN, Secretary of the Society, whom he had invited to draw up a statement of facts connected with the management of that body. Mr. WARREN read a lengthy report, which covered in detail the system of operation adopted by the Society. The administration of it is divided into two parts—the business and the charitable department. The nature of these parts and the relation existing between them were next considered. In the province of the business department to provide for the sale of all books, tracts and publications manufactured by the Society, and to attend to the accounts, and all matters pertaining to the financial branch of the institution. That department pays from the proceeds of its sales all its own expenses, of whatsoever kind, and all the general expenses of the Society, save those directly connected with its charitable work. It has also, during the past four years, paid in all $7,685 24 of the cost of administering the Charitable Department; and, should its business increase as rapidly as it has done, it will, as is hoped, soon sustain the whole cost of that administration, or even have a surplus to add to the charitable funds, as is the case with the Religious Tract Society of London. There have been printed during the year as follows: Of Tracts, in the 12mo. series, 1,250,000 copies; envelope tracts, 570,000; pocket tracts, on tinted paper, 116,000; children's tracts, each with an engraving, 72,000; square miniature tracts, 15,000; hymns, in small leaflets, 80,000; total, 2,079,000 copies, comprising 10,308,000 pages. Volumes, including bound pamphlets in covers, 222,263 copies, embracing 36,061,852 pages. Papers, *Tract Journal*, 647,800 copies; *Child at Home*, 1,595,000; *Christian Banner*, 626,000. Whole amount of printing done—tracts and books, 46,209,695 pages; papers, 2,872,800. The receipts in cash for publications sold were $32,149 19; from the Charitable Department for grants, $30,705 39; making a total amount of $62,854 58. There have been expended for publications as above, $07,793 86; salaries of Treasurer, Depository and Clerks, freight, carriage, stationery, interest, repairs, &c., $12,207 85; making a total of $80,001 51.

The receipts in the Charitable Department amount to $54,635 95, of which sum $37,377 02 was received as donations, and $17,258 93 as legacies. There have been gratuitously circulated in the armies of the United States over *thirty-three millions of pages*, involving, together with the cost of distribution and incidental expenses, an expenditure of $24,567 51. There was also granted in cash, to aid the Press abroad, $1,000, making a total value of grants of $30,705 39. The total amount of disbursements in this Department was $44,345 06.

During the afternoon addresses were made by Revs. J. W. ALVORD, G. S. F. SAVAGE, of Chicago, and E. N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston. The exercises closed with the benediction.

Col. Ringgold's Funeral.

Col. BENJAMIN RINGGOLD, late of the One Hundred and Third regiment New-York Volunteers, *killed on Sunday, the 3d inst., at Suffolk, Va., while* gallantly leading his regiment into action, was buried yesterday at Greenwood, with befitting pomp and honor. For two days the remains of the dead soldier lay in state at the Governor's Room, City Hall, under guard of a detachment of the lately-returned Ninth regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and a large number of citizens called to take a last look upon the features of the deceased. Owing, however, to the long time that has elapsed since the Colonel was killed, it was thought inadvisable to confer this gratification, and visitors were fain to content themselves with a sight of the decorated rosewood coffin, the sword, the hat, the immortelles and the funeral trappings. The funeral was under the direction of the Common Council committee on National affairs, who, of late, unfortunately, have had large experience in burying the country's heroes, and the arrangements were perfect. The procession left the City Hall, at 1½ o'clock, in the following order, under the direction of Col. ROSS C. HAWKINS:

Fifth regiment New-York State Militia, under the command of Col. BURGESS.
Two companies of the Third regiment New-York State Militia, under the command of Capt. BARNES.
Company C, Fourth regiment New-York State Artillery, Capt. SCHELLING.

Officers of the regular army.
Officers of the volunteer army.
Officers of the First division New-York State Militia.
Ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) in hollow square, as Guard of Honor, inclosing

THE HEARSE.

The following officers as pall-bearers:

Col. Salm Salm.	Col. Price.
Col. Van Schaick.	Col. Taylor.
Col. Bendix.	Col. Ward.
Col. Matthews.	Lieut.-Col. Burleigh.
Lieut.-Col. Betts.	Col. Webster.
Col. Spoons.	Col. Burger.
Col. Lansing.	Maj. Schmale.
Maj. Warner.	Lieut.-Col. Budke.

Officiating clergymen.
Immediate relations and friends of deceased.
Officers and ex-members of the One Hundred and Third regiment Volunteers.
The Mayor and Common Council, preceded by the Sergeants-at-Arms.
Fire Department.
Citizens generally.

The cortège passed through several of the principal streets of the City and down Broadway to South Ferry. The body was taken to Greenwood for interment, and a funeral volley was fired by Hawkins' Zouaves.

Arrival of Sick and Discharged Soldiers from Hilton Head, S. C.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived yesterday from Hilton Head, S. C., brought home 198 sick and discharged soldiers, and 1 sick soldiers, to be placed in the hospitals of this City. One of the discharged men—Corp. C. R. ARNOTT, Company K, Eleventh Maine regiment—died on the passage, and will be buried in this City. Thirty-two of the discharged men require hospital treatment. They were transferred to the General Hospital at David's Island, Medical Inspector MARSHY was a passenger on the steamer. The vessel, being in the hospital service, will return as soon as some alterations have been made.

Thirty sick soldiers arrived at Jersey City from Washington on the afternoon train. They were sent to the General Hospital, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Service at Trinity Church.

To-day being "Holy Thursday," or Ascension Day, the usual church service for the occasion will be performed in Trinity Church, the rector, Rev. Dr. DIX, preaching the sermon. An unusual feature of the service will be the presence of a combination choir, including those of Trinity and of St. George's, Flushing, and numbering sixty men and boys. This is the largest choir of male voices ever heard in the country, and the effect cannot fail to be most imposing. The service (*Te Deum* and *Jubilate*) is by NARES, in F. Anthem—"God is gone up with a merry noise" by CROTCH. The Proper Psalms for the day—8th, 15th, 24th—will be sung to the Anglican chants in common use. It is an interesting feature of the occasion that to-day is the seventieth anniversary of the consecration of the church. The services will begin at 11 o'clock.

The Blind.

The annual exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The performances will be of a varied and attractive character. In the academical department great progress has been made during the year. In music, the programme indicates that the band and chorus singers will not be a whit behind the remarkable performances of previous years. Tickets may be had at the door, or of the Managers of the Institution.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 38, 39, 41, 58, 60, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 216, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2560, 2562, 2565, 2572, 2577, 2581, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2591, 2593, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2608, 2611, 2613. *Part II.*—Nos. 1564, 1150, 457, 2, 417, 161, 895, 1722, 1866, 1687, 1540, 2044, 718½, 1088, 166, 1040, 1346, 1366, 1397, 1405, 1430.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 129, 208.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2231, 2240, 1661, 2228, 1748, 2305, 2037, 342, 1099, 2342, 2345, 2346, 2349, 2350. *Part II.*—Nos. 882, 1162, 914, 1406, 1742, 856, 2230, 2342, 1840, 1336, 2240, 2344, 2346, 2349, 2352.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Numbers not posted. *Part II.*—Nos. 1364, 790, 1076, 1088, 471, 1090, 1091, 924, 1092, 1705, 1704, 1080, 466, 1271, 1254.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dayton, by, &c., vs. Dayton, by, &c.—This case must go on the Calender, Special Term, for enumerate causes.

Dobbs vs. Hope et al.—Motion denied, with leave to renew on additional evidence. The costs of motion will abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Potter vs. Stitt et al.—Leave is given to plaintiff to serve further affidavits on or before 4 P. M. of Thursday, and motion will stand over to an early day, to be designated on retiling order herein.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED are invited to call at our warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-street, New-York, and examine the new Cabinet Organs, with from one to twelve stops each, recently introduced by MASON & HAMLIN. They surpass all other instruments of the class, for smaller churches, chapels, Sabbath school-rooms, and private houses, while the prices are very moderate, viz., $70, $80, $95, $120 and upwards, each. Dr. LOWELL MASON, Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS, and more than fifty of the most distinguished organists and musicians of New-York, Boston, &c., bear witness in written testimony to the great value of these new instruments, and their entire superiority to all others.

MASON BROTHERS,

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN,

And others who visit the City during Anniversary Week, are invited to call at No. 427 Broome-street, corner of Crosby-street, and hear the beautiful tone of Mr. BRADBURY'S New Scale Piano-Fortes, and receive also from him a complimentary copy of either of his late Musical Productions for the Sabbath-School or Prayer-Meeting.

(No. 427 Broome-street, corner of Crosby-street.)

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions* has the largest circulation of any fashion magazine in the world, and the Summer number, just issued, has the greatest amount of novelties and valuable information and splendid illustrations. Every lady should see the splendid Summer number, now ready.

To each lady subscriber will be given a Carte de Visite of Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Com. NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, besides the usual premium.

[Advertisement.]

It is always well to make a good beginning in everything we attempt, whether in the way of business or in dress. In the latter this is especially true, and a man who should have on a bad hat would be open to censure, though he were dressed elegantly in every other respect. If, however, he begins with a good hat, such as can be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, we overlook the rest of the attire in our admiration of his caster. To be well dressed, procure one of KNOX'S elegant hats.

[Advertisement.]

Lawyers require the mental vital temperament, to give intensity of feeling and clearness of intellect; eventuality, to recall law cases and decisions; comparison, to criticise, cross-question and illustrate; and language, to give freedom of speech. Phrenological examinations, with charts, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERMANN'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMANN & PIERCE'S Patent Combination Locks—the only makes which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

By U. S. steamer Cosmopolitan, from Hilton Head—George A. Otis, Surgeon in charge; Lieut. O. C. Maxey, Medical Inspector, U. S. N.; Surgeon Wm. Ingalls, 6th Massachusetts; Assistant Surgeons Rainard, U. S. N.; Miller, 9th Pennsylvania; Bramar, U. S. A.; Col. Swanton, of Gen. Hunter's Staff; Lieut.-Col. Leggett, 10th Connecticut; Maj. Harper, 4th Massachusetts; Capt. Quinn, 10th Connecticut; Lieut. Fuller, U. S. A.; Lieut. Richardson, 4th New-Hampshire; Capt. Young, of steamer Mayflower; J. S. Elwell, Division Quartermaster, and 198 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4.45 | Sun sets..... 7.06 | Moon rises.. 2.46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8.15 | Gov. Island, 8.45 | Hell Gate, 1.35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Lopez & Kirkpatrick; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Lawton.

Ships Rhine, Merritt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; British Queen, (Br.,) Aspinwall, Liverpool, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Vandalia, Potter, Bordeaux, Ralph Pool.

Barks Palermo, Ingraham, Baltimore, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Madonna, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. Johns, N. F., H. Fish & Co.; Ida Wolf, Jones, Cardenas, Jas. Lee; Kingston, Jam., F. Northoud & Co.; Freudschaeffer, (Mock.,) Moller, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Brigs Suwanee, Munroe, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Arve, (Swed.,) Crosby, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Valeran, (Br.,) Sampson, Halifax, N. S., J. Wheelwright; Maria, (Br.,) Ling, Maranhan and Para, Burdett & Everett; Dolphin, (Brem.,) De Haas, Cowdrey, R. P. Schmidt.

Schooners M. M. Freinard, Dibble, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Cambridge, Clark, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Hart, Rivers, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, G. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Delaware, Crockett, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Magnet, Brown, Arroyo, P. R., Galway, Casardo & Co.; Ann, Randolph, Bisley, Washington, R. T. Runyon & Co.; Ellen Jane, Smith, Philadelphia, R. T. Runyon & Co.; S. B. Smith, Soper, Philadelphia, J. Rod Rover, Hart, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Moses Eddy, Smith, Portland; Harvest Queen, Smith, Mystic, D. K. De Wolf; White Cloud, Leavitt, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Monmouth, Jones, Georgetown, Va., A. C. Havens; White Sea, Littlefield, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ruth Helsey, Perry, Philadelphia; Caroline Grant, ——, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; N. Chase, Deane, Raccoon, N. J., Aldridge; Gabriel Alberto, Clark, Bermuda, Darrell & Co.; Ann, Vandergrift, Baker, Washington, Baker & Dayton; C. E. Moller, Baker, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Emily, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John's, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Christie Johnson, Rich, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine; C. B. Jones, Fr. man, Glouscester, Crowell & Paine.

Sloop Sophronia, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Cosmopolitan, (U. S. hospital,) Crocker, Hilton Head, S. C., May 10, with 198 sick and wounded and discharged soldiers, to the U. S. Medical Director.

U. S. dispatch steamer Henry Burden, Call, Fortress Monroe 23 hours.

French transport La Seyne, Jaffrain, Vera Cruz 26 ds.

Steamer Falcon, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupor & Kirkpatrick.

Schr. Ellen Jane, Adams, Havana, May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to T. Eyre.

Steamship St. John, (Br.,) Malloney, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., via Portland, No., in ballast to Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Victoria, (Russ.,) Raertsen, Brunswick 68 ds., with mdse. and 146 passengers to Odricks & Co. On the Banks saw a large quantity of drift ice and icebergs.

Ship Hermann, (Prus.,) late the Richard Mitchell, of New-Bedford, Sterlter, New-Bedford 14 hours, in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Ship Enoch Burnard, Flinger, Liverpool April 4, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. In lat. 42 30, saw a large number of icebergs, and from long. 47 to 49, passed immense quantities of ice.

Ship Yorktown, Royer, London and Portsmouth April 8, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 1, lat. 42 30, lon. 46, passed ship Ermentine for Liverpool.

Ship R. G. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans 14 ds., with molasses to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Princeton, Wamack, Newcastle, Eng., 98 ds., with coal to Wm. V. Pecke.

Bark Mary S. Rich, Collins, Key West 8 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Ella Virginia, (of Baltimore,) White, Buenos Ayres April 2, with hides, wool, etc., to Dowley, Genverie & Co. Sld. in co. with ship George Turner, Imsey, for St. Thomas, in ballast, and bark Powhatan, Lund, for New-York.

Bark Comet, (of Bath,) Morrison, New-Orleans 16 ds., with molasses and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Julia, (Br.,) Dolliver, Bagua, 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. M. Mayhew.

Bark Eagle, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bellison, London 38 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather, in lat. 39, lon. 46 to 49, saw large quantities of icebergs and field ice.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Rockport,) Reed, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to J. K. Ward & Co.

Bark Martha, (Mock.,) Drevcrs, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly weather up to the Banks; saw a great deal of ice eastward of the Banks.

Bark Erneslina Giddens, Leland, Palermo April 16, passed the Rock Rock, with fruit, etc., to B. P. Sherman.

Bark Albert, (of Boston,) Hotkins, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Ocean Spray, (Br., of Shilds,) Muller, Trinidad 20 ds., in ballast to Arstell, Tuttle & Co.

Bark Abbott, Harrison, Cork 47 ds., in ballast to Helmsley & Belcher. Had heavy westerly weather to the Banks; saw a large number of icebergs on the Banks.

Bark R. G. W. Dudge, (of Blue Hill,) Jarvis, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with molasses and honey to C. & E. A. Peters.

Brig Kentucky, Garver, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Morning Star, (of London,) Hall, Montevideo 56 ds., with mdse. to H. Eyre. May 1, lat. 38 11, lon. 64 48, spoke a bark bound S., showing a white flag with black letter W in the centre.

Brig Empress, (Swed.,) Soderlen, Buenos Ayres 71 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Mischief, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Oliph